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Wayside Gleanings.

FOR THE TIMES.

Lament.

BY C. H. CRISWELL.

As the leaf from the rose-tree falling,
So softly fled her breath;
Hark! the angels above are calling
As here she lies in death: [ing,
"Oh, come, sweet maid, to God's high dwell-
The saints await thee here!
Our harps shall be with anthems swelling
When thy pure soul is near."

Weep not, ye mourning friends! tho' sadness
Still clouds your hearts with woe;
Weep not! her soul doth dwell in gladness
Where heart-tears never flow.
An angel was she, pure, confiding—
An angel *now* more bright!
Too pure for earth, she's now abiding
In regions of delight.

To know her was to love her dearly,
So innocent the maid!
Alas! our hearts are broken nearly,
The beautiful is dead!
From that fair cheek is gone the blossom,
Ah, never to return!
And ne'er again shall heave that bosom,
Those eyes no light discern.

Thus, in the spring time of her being,
While in the freshest bloom—
Filled with fond hope and ne'er foreseeing,
She was so near the tomb:
Thus died she as a flow'r in summer,
Pluck'd by a reckless hand,
Yields its sweet breath without a murmur,
Leaving its sister-hand.

Make her a grave where weeps a willow
In some calm, silent spot;
There the cold earth shall be her pillow,
Not soon to be forgot.
And though from home and dear friends riven,
The thought will joy restore;
That her pure soul now dwells in heav'n,
To live *forever more!*

FOR THE TIMES.

"No Baby Now!"

BY MAY.

"No baby now!" How much agony there was in the speaker's voice! A young mother had seen her last born fade, and pass away from her; and though her heart grew sad, it yet borrowed comfort, from the thought that her beautiful, her "Maimee" yet remained to cheer her.

Dearly we loved the little one whose presence was like sunbeam among us—but she was not to linger with her earthly friends—the mandate went forth, and Maimee sickened.

Well do I remember the bright morning that we gathered by her cradle, to see her die! It was a calm, a peaceful morn; the sun poured its rays into that chamber and bathed its occupants in a flood of light—but all unheeded was the beauty of the hour; for our thoughts centred where our little favorite lay breathing out her sweet young life. How sad it was to watch the heavings of that gentle breast, and to notice that the voice she loved best fell all unheeded on her ear. She opened her dear blue eyes with a dreamy look—a smile passed over the tiny countenance—and Maimee was gone! I looked at that tenderly beloved face; beautiful as death had left it; and felt how blest a fate! gone ere sin had left a trace on her pure young soul! gone to meet unshrinkingly her Heavenly Father's eye! My thoughts were interrupted by that cry of grief from the desolate mother—"*No baby now!*"—again, and yet again she repeated it, as if that one sentence conveyed all, *all* she wished to express.

There was none to comfort her—Maimee's young aunts and doting grandmother were too much grieved themselves to utter a consoling word. I longed to say to that distressed mother—*Maimee is an angel now;* but my lips refused to utter a word—I could only sink at her feet and weep from sympathy. Ah! painful it must have been to feel that a few short months ago, an infant smiled in her arms while Maimee prattled at her knee—but, now! soon must the dark grave shut out from sight all that was dear; and through long, long hours which were to come, she might in obedience to the yearning in her heart reach forth her loving arms to clasp them, and they would sink on her *own* bereaved bosom.

Ah! poor doting mother! thy heart clung to these beautiful ones—*too much* weaned from heaven! God kindly removed them from thee, and sheltered them in his own loving bosom. Now thy thoughts turn heavenward; and loosing thy hold on earth, thou canst only long for the place that contains the dearly loved. To them you may go—and with them bask in the smiles of Him who said, "Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted." Thy sad wail of "No baby now!" will turn to a song of praise, joined by thy restored ones, to Him who has brought you through deep waters, only to place your feet on a shore where all is peace, and partings never come.

Make the little hands lie
All still on the tiny breast;
In calmness close her eye;
"Maimee" has gone to her rest.
Earth has no claim on the fair young one,
Her task, to win to Heaven—'tis done.

FOR THE TIMES.

Valhalla's* Chief.

BY BEATRICE.

Joy reigns in Valhalla's hall to-day,
Loud rings the summoning call, [life,
Go forth, go forth, through the fair land of
Give ye a warning to all.
King Death on his pale horse sallied out,
And Odin's hall echoed shout after shout.

By the side of a tiny cot he stands,
The infant is passing fair,
One sweep of his sable wing, and the child,
Lays withered and blighted there.
The frail little soul gem is free from strife,
And he enters its name in the Book of Life.

Clear is the light in yon maiden's eye,
Her cheek with fever is flushed,
Valhalla's chieftain beckons her forth,
The pulses of life are hushed.
She has gone from a world of care and sin,
Where naught but the righteous can enter in.

An old man sleeps in his easy chair,
Lines of care are upon his brow,
A child-like smile plays around his lips,
He's thinking of by-gones now.
Round his limbs King Death his fetters has riven,
Still he sleeps and dreams—but wakes in Heaven.

A cheerful adieu the sailor boy gave
To his mother tender and fair;
Old Ocean now rolls o'er his manly form,
And sports 'mid his clustering hair.
Well knew Odin's king no hand could save,
So he heaped for the boy a coral grave.

He of the dancing plume rode forth,
High thoughts fill'd his warlike breast;
Death paused an instant before his steed,
And the warrior enterred his rest.
He heard and obeyed the chieftain's call
Stern warrior's were needed in Odin's hall.

* Valhalla, or the palace of Odin, supposed by the ancients to be the residence of the King of Terrors.

A Heartless Villain and a Hasty Marriage.

It is stated in the Buffalo Commercial, that about three months since, a young man of genteel appearance and agreeable demeanor, took up his residence in a boarding house in that town, became acquainted with a young and respectable female, and soon succeeded in inducing her to become his wife. The sequel is thus told:

After the wedding he removed to a new boarding place, where he commenced a system of tyrannical abuse unworthy of a man. He continued living with her up to a few days ago; since then he has been missing. He left, taking with him all of his clothing, and whatever available property he could lay his hands upon, and has not since been heard of. Before leaving, he made strenuous efforts to get possession of the marriage certificate which she had, but did not succeed.

It is presumed that he has removed to some other locality, to undertake similar operations.

The poor girl he has thus deceived and forsaken is now alone, among strangers, comparatively with ruined hopes, and a future looming up black and dark.

The gay Lothario hails from the vicinity of Boston, is of medium height, sandy hair, light eyes, and of square build. He possesses a pretty good gift of language, and an extraordinary amount of assurance.

This is the old story, and may be summed up in the words with which we have headed this article—"A heartless Villain and a hasty Marriage." Will the gentler sex never be admonished? Cases of bigamy are of constant occurrence, while thoughtless marriages with their bitter fruits take place from day to day, and yet the delusion and credulity appear to be as prevalent as ever. The idea of marrying a stranger, one of a few weeks' acquaintance, and without any previous knowledge of his habits and character, is so short-sighted and absurd that it is difficult to believe in the existence of such a monomania. Marriage, even under the most favorable circumstances is, perhaps, the most important event of life, while those who wed rashly and without due inquiry as to the character of their companion, commit, to say the least, a most egregious act of folly.

Phila. Inquirer.

Literary.

FOR THE TIMES.

LILLA NORWOOD.

BY STELLA.

"Why so pensive Lilla, what has cast such a spell of glomy abstraction o'er thee? and why these tears? I have been closely observing you, and endeavoring to rightly divine your thoughts and feelings for the last half hour; but I must confess my powers of penetration and sagacity for once are at fault." Thus spake a fond Mother playfully as she drew her daughter's head upon her bosom and imprinted a kiss on her fair brow.

"Forgive me dear Mother, I am weak indeed to indulge in these tears and such idle fancies as have been flitting before my vision this evening; but I feel a strange, sad presentiment of some impending evil. I have exerted myself to overcome this depression; but I cannot rid myself of it, the impression that a dark and a fearful shadow lies across my path."

"You are nervous and excited Lilla dear; Cherish no longer such idle fears, and calm this agitation. It will unfit you for the evenings enjoyment, and what will Edward think to find you, "his bright particular star" obscured by clouds which are constantly sending forth copious showers? One often experiences these depressions at your age, particularly when situated as you are at present."

"Edward has been with me this afternoon, and we had a long conversation relative to our future life which had a tendency to sadden my joyous spirits. You know, dear Mother, to day week is my wedding day; and then I shall go forth from this dear old mansion which has sheltered me since the earliest dawn of existance, and these venerable trees under which I sported in childhoods happy hours and my sweet flowers that I have tended so carefully and many dear friends, I shall perhaps never see more; but the most painful of all, I leave you and dear Papa with no one to cheer your solitude. No Lilla will watch beside your couch when affliction's hand is laid heavily upon you; but she will be very far away."

"Let not such thoughts distress you longer, my dear child. 'Tis true we shall miss you very much and count the hours until your return to gladden our hearts and home with your presence; but we know it will contribute much to the happiness of our little Lilla and we are not so selfish as to wish her to remain with us, when as happy a home awaits her and dear friends will fondly cherish her. You will be very happy in your new and beautiful home; so banish these foreboding fears and be again my happy Lilla and we will join your father and friends."

"Mother dear, I cannot be gay to night; my feelings will not accord with the mirth and gayety of my friends; I prefer the solitude and quietness of my own chamber, and be kind enough to excuse me this one evening!"

"Ah! Lilla, I fear you are inclined to be a little wilful, and I will leave you to your reflections, with the hope that you will soon join us with your usual vivacity."

"Thank you my own sweet Mother, now that you will leave me I will exert some self command and compose my exerted nerves."

Lilla Norwood was the only daughter of wealthy parents, who exerted themselves to give her every advantage of education, and make her in every respect worthy the devotion and care lavished upon her. Well did she repay their efforts, and grow up to woman-hood the most perfect embodiment of mortal loveliness, I ever beheld. She was of the medium height with a figure well proportioned and elegantly formed flowing curls of a jetty blackness complexion as pure as a newly fallen snow flake, and cheeks that vied with the rose's bloom. Her every gesture and movement was grace itself. She had just entered her eighteenth year (when introduced to the reader) and was on the eve of marriage with Edward Lindsay, one well qualified to take to his heart so pure and gentle a being as Lilla, and make her life pass as a blissful dream or the waves of a summer's sea, when no boisterous winds disturbed their quietude. But alas! the fond anticipations that filled the hearts of these two happy beings, were never realized. Their hopes were withered, their dreams broken as the faded leaves and dry branches of autumn. When Mrs. Norwood left Lilla, she seated herself at an open window through which the full moon was pouring a flood of glorious light and the gentle breeze swept from her pale brow her luxuriant curls and cooled those fevered cheeks. Clasping her "hands upon her heaving bosom, she gazed long and silently upon the lovely landscape beneath her, with a look of the deepest melancholy and despondency upon her face, usually so radiant with the beauty of happiness. Long she sat thus pondering o'er her past and future life, long she lingered upon many pleasing events and finally her thoughts were centered upon him with whom she was so soon to link her destiny forever. Not a doubt or fear entered her pure mind of his unworthiness, but she believed him to be the most noble and generous minded being she had ever met; and with him, contemplated a long, happy, and useful life. But ere the dawn of another day she was the victim of a dreadful fever, which was destined soon to terminate her short and joyous existence. When her Mother sought her at an early hour in the morning to consult in regard to some portion of her bridal dress she found her wildly tossing upon her couch, in a fearful delirium calling in frantic tones upon her, father and Edward. All were soon around her, and all remedies that medical aid or affection could suggest were applied to relieve the suffering one but the disease, more powerful than human aid, was making fearful ravages upon her delicate frame, and as they gazed upon her rapidly changing features, they felt that she must die. She remained utterly unconscious and regardless of all, till a few hours previous to her departure to the world of spirits. Reason then resumed its throne and the tears of the devoted watchers were quickly supresseded by smiles; the dread thought that she must die had passed away and "she will live" filled their hearts overflowing with gratitude to God for the preservation of her precious life. Very quietly she rested with a smile of angelic loveliness beaming upon her countenance, when her Mother softly approached her and gently whispered. "You are better my dear child, and will soon be finally restored." The warm tears rushed unbidden to her eyes as she replied "not so, dearest Mother, this return of reason is but the precursor of death; and I have but a short time to remain here before my spirit will be wafted to Heaven where I shall join with the glorified saints in praising God. Shed not such bitter tears for me dear Mother, and you, dear Papa, remember and be consoled by the soothing reflection that your every energy, power, and thought has been ever directed to the attainment of happiness for me in this and a future world. Death has no sting. A pleasant transition for me to ascend a brighter sphere."

"Talk not thus my sweet child, you rend our hearts by such words. God will be merciful and not take you from us just as we are realizing our long cheerished desires, and you have become so necessary to our happiness, he will surely spare you our only child, to soothe and comfort our declining years, we cannot yet resign thee to the cold and dreary tomb."

"Remember dear papa, my spirit will not remain in the tomb but join my sainted brother in Heaven, where we shall await yours and dear Mothers coming; 'tis our fathers will that I shall pass away, and oh my dear parents! promise me that you will ever love Edward for your Lilla's sake. He will be very lonely when I am gone and need sympathy. Will you take him to your hearts; love him as your own Lilla and chase away this, his first sorrow?"

"We will, we will" replied her father in heart broken accents. "And you dear Mother?"

Mrs. Norwood clasped him convulsively to her heart and rested her head upon his bosom in token of assent, for her heart was too full for utterance.

"Thank you my own sweet Mother and dear Papa for this, and all, all you have ever done." "Come nearer Edward I would speak with you."

He drew near her when she clasped his hands in hers and whispered. "My own Edward! this was to have been our wedding day, but the all-wise being has ordered it very differently and instead of being your happy bride, I shall be the bride of death. He will soon fold his icy mantle around me, and no earthly power can rescue me from his chilling embrace. Yes! Edward, your Lilla will soon be in possession of inconceivable joys, while you will be left lonely and sorrowing.

"You cannot, must not die" he passionately exclaimed. "God will not be so cruel as to afflict me so deeply. No dear Lilla, you must live."

"Tis no cruelly, but kindness dear Edward, for God to remove me from this world where there is but little pleasure and much sorrow and affliction."

"Talk not thus, my precious Lilla! the thought is insurportable, and the painful reality would forever obscure my horizon with clouds of the darkest hue."

"Say not so, Edward, but rely upon and seek strength from God to support you in this trying hour. He will be a greater and better comforter than all earthly friends, and seek him now, that you may be enabled to comfort my bereaved parents, when my spirit has taken its flight, and, oh dear Edward! be to them all your Lilla has been. They will have only you to love, and do not forsake them."

"Never, never, dear Lilla. If God will permit, I will be to them a son indeed, and love as my own parents. Fear me not, my Lilla, my promise shall be sacredly kept."

"And, dear Edward, let no other replace my image in your heart. I do not ask or wish to doom you to a life of loneliness; but in after years when loving ones surround you, in some sweet hour when 'tis meet to remember and speak of the departed ones, then will you not sometimes think and speak of me."

"I will never never cease to remember and speak of you my sweet one, and no other shall fill your place in my heart."

"Thank you my kind one and now dear Mother, Papa and Edward kiss me, I am very weary and would rest."

Each impressed a warm kiss upon her cold lips. Gently she closed her eyes with a smile of ineffable sweetness resting upon her brow and sank into a dreamless slumber. Long and silently they watched, not knowing her pure spirit had fled, and when the painful and paralizing truth burst upon them, an universal wail of heart-rending anguish was heard in the chamber of death, but their tears and heart-broken sobs were unheard by Lilla; those beautiful eyes were closed forever and no sound could disturb her sweet slumber. We robed her precious limbs in her bridal dress, which was of the purest satin, and gathered roses and wild flowers to strew upon her coffin and wreathe her stiffen'd clay. Death did mar the beauty of her features or rob them of their bloom, and she appeared more lovely if possible shrouded with the drapery of the dead than when radiant with health and happiness. We gazed upon her thorns and thought the scene we had witnessed was surely a troubled dream. But alas! reflection too truly told us the destroyer had sped his shaft and our pure beautiful flower was blighted forever. We carried Lilla to the tomb as the dearest treasure of friendship and love we ever possessed; and now spring flowers bloom upon that moss grown grave, where loved ones oft assemble to talk of sweet Lilla Norwood, who sleeps so sweetly beneath the cold marble memorial, affection has placed to mark her last resting place.

Years have flown since Lilla's wedding day, and both parents have died and their disembodied spirits have rejoined Lilla's in Heaven, where they will never again be separated. Edward Lindsay still lives and is but a sad wreck of his former self. Often he is seen in all the abandon of grief at the graves of Lilla and her parents, but ah! his tears will soon cease to flow, and he too will join those loved ones in Heaven.

And, now, kind reader, adieu! but, let me urge upon you the necessity of being prepared for so great a change, as was the pure and beautiful Lilla. Think of her sad fate and premature death, and ever remember that "in the midst of life we are in death."

Oakland, April 3, 1856.

Common Schools.

LESSONS OF SELF-CULTURE.

The initiation of the pupil into the great work of self-culture, by forming habits of earnest, persevering, and self-reliant exertion, is an important part of the teacher's mission. Labor is the law of life, without which man, with all his high endowments, is but a dull mass of inanity. Intellect is evolved by earnest toil; sentiment and affection are elaborated through suffering, sighs, and tears; moral principle struggles into life through conflicts, temptations, and trials.

Is Nature inimical to man, when her winters freeze and her summers scorch him, when her furious storms and fierce lightnings terrify, and her savage beasts destroy? Not in hostility does she thus array herself against man, but only to stimulate him to put forth his latent energies and overcome these antagonisms. Weak and cowering, he quails before her mighty forces; but God bids him arise and subdue the earth and elements; and while he obeys, lo! God helps him, not by rebuking the raging blast, or draining the pestilential marsh, or exterminating the wild beast, by working in him and through him, ever imparting to him genius and and ability, according to his own exertions. Thus only, man achieves the conquest of Nature, and reduces her to servitude. Thus only, he makes the elements do his bidding; and, Apollo-like, instals himself a king and priest in Nature's temple.

The same great principles of life and action are constantly reasserting themselves in society. By the alternations of joy and sorrow, health and diseases, liberty and oppression, want and abundance, God develops the human soul,—ever evolving energy, genius, and ability, in proportion as man exerts himself; never conferring on him power, until he has first demonstrated himself worthy of dominion, by his own indomitable energy and persevering industry.

The heroes and men of genius, in all ages, have not been more indebted to what Nature has done for them, than to what they have done for themselves. By their almost superhuman exertion, close application, and indefatigable toil, Julius Cæsar and Napoleon asserted their supremacy in the conquest of nations, and made themselves arbiters of the world. By earnest, incessant mental effort, Newton and Cuvier raised themselves from obscurity to an eminence more honorable than that of kings. "The kingdom of Heaven" also "suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force." By self-conquest, and the invincible might of faith and love, Daniel and Luther laid hold of omnipotence, and attained a higher supremacy than that of potentates.

The necessity of obtaining an education by his own effort often proves to be the greatest blessing to an indigent youth, by throwing him back upon his own resources, and compelling him to put forth all his own energies. By intense application and persevering diligence, this son of toil and poverty is often better educated than the ease-loving son of luxury and wealth, though surrounded by every facility, and assisted by the best instructors. Thus self-culture, while it brings out talent, develops also enterprise and perseverance, and so generates true power.

The whole school system is but a preparatory course of training for the great normal school of life, where friends, relatives, and promiscuous society are the teachers, and an all-wise Providence and a vigilant conscience, the disciplinarians; and the whole of life is but a period of self-education for the life to come. The teacher who fulfils her mission, desires her pupils not only to do well in school, but to do well through life; and strives to make them feel the necessity of their own earnest exertion and cooperation, if they would acqire an education that will prepare them for the great work of self-culture. Not by mere memoriter recitations, but by patient, consecutive thought, is this great end to be attained; not, by a parrot-like learning of words, but by acquiring and arranging ideas, so as to be available for ready use. She will strive to make them feel their own responsibility; that the best teacher cannot educate them, if they will not cooperate with her, and educate themselves; and that every acquisition, truly valuable and enduring, must be obtained by their own efforts.

The Proportion of the Human Figure.

Nature, in the composition of the human frame, has so ordained that the face, from the chin to the highest point of the forehead whence the hair begins, is a tenth part of the whole nature; the same proportion obtains in the hand, measured from the wrist to the extremity of the middle finger. From the top of the chest to the highest point of the forehead is a seventh. From the nipples to the top of the scalp is a fourth of the whole stature. If the length of the face, from the chin to the roots of the hair, be divided into three equal parts, the first division determines the place of the nostrils; the second the point where the eye-brows meet. The foot is the seventh part of the height of the entire frame, the cubit and the chest are each a fourth. The other members have certain affinities, which were always observed by the most celebrated of ancient painters and sculptors, and we must look for them in those productions which have excited universal admiration. The navel is naturally the central point of the human body; for, if a man should lie on his back with his arms and legs extended, the periphery of the circle which may be described about him, with the navel for its centre, would touch the extremities of his hands and feet. The same affinities obtain if we apply a square to the human figure; for, like the contiguous sides, the height from the feet to the top of the head is found to be the same as the distance from the extremity of one hand to the other, when the arms are extended. The standards according to which all admeasurements are wont to be made are likewise deduced from the members of the body; such as the digit, the palm, the foot and the cubit; all of which are subdivided by the perfect number which the Greeks call *telcios.*—*Bonomi.*

Thoughts and Fancies.

He who lives fast will soon stick fast.

The man who knows himself knows all men.

The glutton digs his own grave in his own stomach.

Unoccupied moments are dangerous. The devil creeps in at a crack.

Strive for independence rather than riches. Some men are slaves to their own wealth.

The man who wins a prize in a lottery is lost.

A malicious lie, like the boomerang in unskillful hands, is apt to alight on the head of him who utters it.

He who is genteel, but is not gentle, is no gentleman.

Some men are like a drum, the more they are beaten, the louder they brag.

She is a wise woman who knows when to be silent.

The woman who smokes must not complain if her husband drinks.

He who is afraid to live is not fit to die

No woman should paint except her who has lost the power of blushing.

Wit is the lighting of the mind.

Ill temper, like rust, eats out the virtue of the soul.

There is healing in a smile, and laughter is medicine to the mind.

The lazy man would trig the wheels of society, but being too inert to seek for others means, lies down himself in the way, and is crushed in the idle attempt. The world rolls on and he is forgotten.

The Teachers' Association of New Orleans have adopted resolutions expressive of their belief that phonotypy and phonography ought to be introduced into the primary and high schools of Louisana.

The scientific world will learn with regret the death of the celebrated astronomer Von Bielia, which took place at Venice on the 18th of February, in his 74th year.

Population of Norfolk.—The population of the city is now estimated at 18,000, by those who have the opportunity of knowing.

A NEW ARTICLE OF SOAP.—Made from cotton seed, has been manufactured at New Orleans.—It is purely vegetable, and has the same properties as Castile soap; the color is dark, for the reason that it is made of the darkest portion of the seed. It is sold at six cents per pound.

Political.

AMERICAN STATE CONVENTION.

GREENSBORO,' April 15th, 1856.

The American State Convention met this day at 11½ o'clock, in the Young Men's Hall, and was called to order by Mr. William H. Harrison, of Wake, on motion, C. T. N. Davis, Esq., of McDowell, was called temporarily to the chair; and Seaton Gales, of Wake and M. S. Sherwood, of Guilford, were requested to act as temporary Secretaries.

The Hall being very much crowded, and there being many out, who desired admittance, on the suggestion of Mr. McKesson, a Committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Ralph Gorrell, E. W. Ogburn, and David McLean, were appointed, to make application for one of the Churches for the use of the Convention; and who, in a short time, reported, through Mr. Gorrell, by tendering the Presbyterian Church to the use of the Convention, which report was received with applause.

The following delegates were ascertained to be present:

Alamance.—Dr. E. F. Watson, Joseph W. Steele, L. W. White J. S. Scott, Dr. J. M. Jordan, Robert Moore, George Hurdle, J. G. Albright, W. O. Fowler, R. M. Mebane, James M. Klapp, H. C. Hurdle, L. H. Roney, S. A. White, D. C. Hardin, J. Murray, A. Griffis, W. A. Holt, John Holt, John Hardin.

Alexander.—A. M. Bogle.

Anson.—Dr. Wm. S. Kendall, Col. Wm. M. Pickett, Col. G. B. Treadgill, Maj. E. D. Ingram Dr. Albert Myers, Chas. B. Lindsay.

Bladen.—N. T. Harris, Duncan Kelly.

Brunswick.—J. H. Flanner, Jos. J. Lippitt, John Cowan, proxies.

Buncombe.—J. D. Hyman.

Burke.—Wm F. McKesson.

Cabarrus.—V. C. Barringer, E. B. Burns, H. P. Townsend, John B. Moss, Dr. D. W. How, Dr. L. S. Bingham.

Camden.—Wm. E. Mann, prox.

Chatham.—J. H. Haughton, M. Q. Waddell, S. McClennahan, J. T. McClennahan, A. J. Stedman, W. S. Gunter, James Hutton, C. D. Brooks, Saml. Siler, John Manning, and T. C. Dixon.

Columbus.—Theodore Sikes.

Craven.—John D Flanner.

Cumberland.—R. M. Orrell, J. W. Cameron.

Currituck.—Wm. E. Mann prox.

Davidson.—J. A. Long, John W. Thomas, Jacob Brown, John Carmalt, C. W. Lines, Dr. R. W. Thomas, Dr. John Rothrock, J. M. Leach, H. W. Brummell.

Davie.—Allen Harbin, Bedford Brown.

Franklin.—Gen Jos. B. Littlejohn, Dr. E. A. Crudup.

Forsyth.—Col. M. Masten, Thos. J. Wilson, R. W. Wharton, Jonathan Crews, James S. Pledger, Joseph Crews, Jno. H. White, H. M. Lash.

Granville.—Eugene Grissom, A. T. Spencer, Wm. Crudup.

Guilford.—L. W. Summers, Wm. Pritchett, Dr. C. W. Thacker, Col. J. M. Cunningham, Col. Joel. McLean, Archibald Wilson, Jas. A Stewart, M. S. Sherwood, E. W. Ogburn, Col. A. Clapp, John Perdew, John Denny, Ralph Gorrell, Dr. R. W. Glenn, Col. C. A. Boon, Isaac Thacker, Eli Smith, David Wharton, Levi M. Scott, Jesse Wheeler, Gen. Joel Hiatt, Jos. W. Patterson, E. W. Ward, Dr. D. P. Gregg, Albert Rayl, Jas. T. Morehead, Col. M. Jordan F. M. Walker.

Halifax.—John H. Ivey, W. W. Daniel.

Henderson.—D. F. Caldwell, prox.

Harnett.—John W. Cameron prox.

Iredell.—J. H. Dalton, A. H. Simonton.

Johnston.—Dr. John B. Beckwith, James T. Leach, Edward Sanders, Wm. H. Morning, R. D. Meader, Wm. D. Avera.

Jones.—J. A. Barrus.

Lenoir.—John D. Flanner, prox.

Moore.—Maj. H. C. McLean, A. R. McDonald, Capt. D. P. Fry, Dr. S. C. Bruce.

Montgomery.—J. T. Andrews, D. D. Deberry.

Mecklenburg.—D. W. Alexander, S. P. Alexander, J. P. Gillaspie, R. M. Oates, James H. Carson.

McDowell.—C. T. N. Davis.

New Hanover.—Wm. A Guyer, Talcott Burr, Jr., Lewis H. Pierce, Jos. J. Lippitt, E. G. Meares, M. Melnnis, Wm. H. Marsh, John A. Baker, Jos. H. Fleming, John Cowan, J. G. Greene, E. Murray, J. D. Cumming, T. C. Worth.

Onslow.—Col. E. W. Mumford, J. S. Shiver.

Orange.—Henry K. Nash, John A. McMannen, Dr. Chas. McManneu, D. C. Parish, Henry Whitted, Wm. N. Patterson, Thomas Webb, Burrus Cheek, Chas. Wilson.

Pasquotank.—Wm. C. Hogan.

Rowan.—Col. Archibald S. Browne, F. E. Shober, J. F. Bell, Jr.

Randolph.—Hon. John Long, W. J. Long, Alex. S. Horney, Jesse Walker, Joseph Causey, Robt. McAden, Alfred G. Foster, Joshua Bain, Dr. Thos. Black, George Black, Jonathan Worth A. J. Hale, F. Cooper, J. C. Hinshaw Dr. C. W. Woollen, H. B. Elliott, Dempsey Brown.

Rockingham.—C. Gleen, R. Johnson.

Richmond.—B. F. Little.

Surry.—J. M. Cloud, Job Worth.

Person.—Chas. A. Harrison.

Stokes.—A. H. Joyce.

Wilkes.—L. B. Carmichael.

Wake.—Hon. S. H. Rogers, Wm. F. Collins, Seaton Gales, W. C. Doub, H. S. Smith, Dr. J. J. W. Tucker, J. T. Williamson, C. W. Palmer, Wm. H. Harrison, Caswell Powell, Dr. Busbee, J. J. Ferrell, W. M. Thompson, Maj. J. H. P. Russ, John B. Bobbitt, Robert Harris, A. Stith, John S. Johnson.

Yadkin.—W. A. Joyce.

[The foregoing embrace only the names of delegates handed to the Secretaries when the Convention was first called to order. There were others who came in afterwards, and who were recognized as members of the Convention; but whose names were not furnished at the Secretaries' table.]

On motion of Mr. Hyman, the Chair appointed one member from each Congressional District to report officers for the permanent organization of this Convention, as follows:

1st	District	Wm. E. Mann,
2	"	John D. Flanner,
3	"	J. A. Baker,
4	"	Wm H. Harrison,
5	"	Alfred G. Foster,
6	"	Chalmers Glenn,
7	"	Victor C. Barringer,
8	"	John D. Hyman.

The Convention then adjourned, to meet this afternoon at 2½ o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church.

Afternoon, Thursday.—Convention met at the Presbyterian Church. John D. Hyman, of the Committee to select officers, reported as follows:

President, Hon. S. H. ROGERS, of Wake.

Vice Presidents.

1st	Con.	Dis.	W. E. Mann,
2	"	"	Col. E. W. Mumford,
3	"	"	Jos. H. Flanner,
4	"	"	Dr. E. A. Crudup,
5	"	"	A. J. Stedman,
6	"	"	J. A. Long,
7	"	"	S. P. Alexander,
8	"	"	W. F. McKesson,

Seaton Gales, M. S. Sherwood, J. F. Bell, Jr. Talcott Burr, Jr. } Secretaries.

Hon. S. H. Rogers was conducted to the Chair by Hon. John Long, of Randolph, and L. B. Charmichael, of Wilkes, and addressed the house in a manner which elicited rapturous applause.

Moved and carried that a committee be appointed for the purpose of reporting subject matter for the consideration of the Convention. It consists of the following gentlemen:

1st. Dist. W. E. Mann, John H. Ivey.
2 John D. Flanner, J S. Shiver.
3 J. W. Cameron, John Cowan.
4 H. K. Nash, Dr. J. W. Tucker.
5 Ralph Gorrell, J. H. Haughton.
6 Chalmers Glenn, J. W. Thomas.
7 V. C. Barringer, James H. Carson.
8 L. B. Carmichael, J. D. Hyman.

On motion of Mr. McKesson, the ladies were invited to attend the Convention; and a number of them subsequently honored the Convention with their presence.

It was resolved that the house be resolved to-night into a committee of the whole. Adjourned.

Friday morning.—Convention met, Hon. Sion H. Rogers in the Chair. The Platform of the National American Party adopted February last was ratified and approved by the Convention. The following Resolutions were adopted for the state by the Convention.

1. *Resolved*, That we are in favor of a progressive system of Internal Improvement; such as will ultimately develop the resources of the State, and such as will not burthen the people with oppressive taxation.

2. *Resolved*, That we are opposed to the policy of General Government squandering the public lands to provide homesteads for foreign paupers and convicts.

Victor C. Barringer, Esq., of Cabarrus, introduced the following resolution, to wit:

Whereas, there exist various and conflicting opinions among Whigs and Democrats, both as to the propriety of amending the State Constitution, as well as to the manner and extent, to which amendments should be made:

Resolved, That in order that the paramount principles of Americanism may not be trammelled in the ensuing contest by vexed State questions made up by former political organizations, the American party, eschewing sectional issues in the state as well as in the Union, declare their purpose of abiding by and maintaining the representative basis of the present Constitution.

Which resolution was passed unanimously and by acclamation.

On motion, it was resolved that the majority rule be adopted. The roll was called and the delegates proceeded to vote according to representation in the House of Commons for a candidate for Governor, when the Hon. JOHN A. GILMER, of Guilford was unanimously chosen as the standard bearer of the American Party [illegible]

Messrs. Carmichael, Gales, and Baker, were appointed a committee to wait on Mr. Gilmer and inform him of his nomination. In a short time Mr. Gilmer was conducted before the Convention and was greeted on his entrance by three hearty and enthusiastic cheers. He responded to the action of the Convention by stating that he accepted "the nomination with the platform annexed, and the platform with the nomination annexed."

Moved that the Convention go into an election for two Electors for the State at large, which was agreed to. L. B. CARMICHAEL, of Wilkes and J. W. CAMERON, of Cumberland, were chosen Electors for the State at large.

Dr E. A. Crudup, of Franklin, offered the subjoined resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That an Executive Committee of eleven be appointed to take charge of any business which may be necessary to promote the interest of the American Party in North Carolina.

Mr. Waddell, of Chatham, reported to the Convention, that the delegates from his Congressional District, had selected A. J. Stedman, as elector of that district. Moved we adjourn until 2½ o'clock, agreed to.

Friday Afternoon.—Convention was called to order.

John H. Haughton, submitted the following resolution which was adopted.

Resolved, That with a view to a thorough canvass, it is expedient that four assistant Electors for the State at large, and one for each District should be appointed by this Convention; and that it is expected that our candidate for Governor, and the Electoral candidates and their Assistants should on all suitable occasions, address the people, and explain and enforce our principles.

In accordance with the above resolution, the Chairman appointed, as assistant Electors for the State at large, John Pool, Hon. R. S. Donnell, Leon F. Siler & Gen. John A. Young.

The Chairman then proceeded, in accordance with the resolution adopted this morning, to appoint an Executive Committee. It consists of the following gentlemen:

H. W. Miller; of Wake,
Ralph Gorrell, Guilford,
Henry K. Nash, Orange,
J. H. Haughton, Chatham,
John D. Hyman, Buncombe,
Thomas J. Wilson, Forsythe,
William H. Harrison, Wake,
N. W. Woodfin, Buncombe,
R. A. Caldwell, Anson,
John Pool, Pasquotank,
John N. Washington, Craven.

On motion of Dr. Crudup,

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this Convention are hereby presented to the members of the Presbyterian Church for their kindness in extending to the Convention the use of their Building.

On motion of Mr. McKesson,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the citizens of Greensboro' for the hospitality extended to the members of this Convention.

On motion of John D. Hyman,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention are due and are hereby tendered to the officers of this Convention, for the faithful and able manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

On motion of Mr. Mann, of Pasquotank,

Resolved, That the members of the American party return their thanks, and will remember with gratitude, the kindness extended to them by the Seaboard, Raleigh & Gaston, Wilmington & Weldon, and the North Carolina R. Road, in passing delegates on them at half the usual rates.

Moved and carried that this Convention adjourn, *sine die*. The President addressed the Convention, and the Convention adjourned.

S. H. ROGERS, President.

T. BURR, JR.,
SEATON GALES,
M. S. SHERWOOD,
J. E. BELL, JR. } Secretaries.

Testing Engines and Boilers.

Mr. J. E. Holmes, now of Newark, O., who was Superintendent of Machinery in the New York Crystal Palace, has issued a circular addressed to all mechanics, manufacturers and others who are in any way interested in steam engines and boilers. Encouraged by the advice of a number of scientific and mechanical men in different sections of the country, he proposes to institute a series of experiments to test the capacity and safety of the various kinds of steam engines and boilers now and heretofore manufactured in our country; and to publish the statistics of these trials in a compact volume, for study and reference. The work is to contain a large number of wood engravings, illustrating engines, boilers, and their modes of setting, gauges, indicators, dynamometers; &c. The work is intended to be a practical one in every sense of the term.

He proposes taking a large number of modern varieties of stationary engines and boilers, so selected as to get a fair representation of the best, the medium and the worst, and give each a forty-eight hour's trial, noting exactly the quality and amount of fuel used, the amount of water evaporated, the pressure of the steam in the boiler and cylinder, measuring them by the most accurate instruments used for the purpose. A full and minute description of the engines, boilers and experiments will be given. Such a work will be exceedingly useful and valuable. He appeals to the mechanics, artisans, manufacturers and scientific citizens to assist him in this projected enterprise, which will be a very expensive one.

News of the Day.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

Later From Kansas.—Incident of the Members of the Free State Legislature —Their Flight.

PALERMO, K. T., March 25, 1856.

The Legislature of Topeka was a miserable and ludicrous abortion, and its members are hiding themselves from judicial processes like frightened ostriches. Some have fled to Iowa, some to Missouri, and the rest are hideing themselves in bushes, in the vain hope of security. The grand juries of the Circuit Court, under the instruction of Judge Lecompte, have indicted not only the members, but all the judges of election; and it is the intention of his Honor, at his term in Douglas, which begins next week, to have bills found against Governor Robinson, Lieut Gov. Roberts, and all the executive officers.

It is thought, by some, that when the sheriff enters Lawrence to arrest these functionaries, there will be resistance and bloodshed; but I apprehend nothing of the kind. The farcical attempt to hold a Legislature, and the ridiculous pretensions that have been made to amend the laws of the Territory and to set up an independent government which should supercede the present, have disgusted many of their own party, who see the absurdity and utter futility of all such efforts, and are determined henceforth to recognize the authorities.

Besides which, many of the people of the North who came here with the strongest prejudices against slavery, have seen the error into which a one sided view of the subject had led them, and are now its warmest advocates not only on the ground of profit or convenience, but of utility and humanity. They have occular and experimental demonstration that it is better both for the whites and blacks. And then, too, the accession of population from the South is growing so large, is so constant, and of so high and controlling a character, that that question is definitely settled. The only excitement we hear of now is at the East. We have none here.

Disastrous fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—The Artisan Building situated in the rear of Chestnut and Fourth streets, was destroyed by fire last night. The building formed a hollow square, and was occupied wholly by workshops—the machinery being driven by an eighty-horse power engine in the basement.

One floor of the building was occupied by Duval, lithographer, whose loss is $100,000, insured $30,000. He had 40 steam presses and an immense stock of lithographic stones, including the plates designed to accompany the forth-coming account of Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan engraved for the Government, and worth $6,000. These plates were all complete and ready to be sent off.

The following is a list of the other occupants, with the loss of each, so far as can be at present ascertained:

Watts, silversmith, loss $3,000, no insurance; Gaskell's book-bindery, loss very heavy; Simmons and Tirothers, jewellers, loss $20,000, insured $8,000. C. & C. P. Warder, gold watch case manufacturers, loss $15,000, insured $5,000; Updyke, gold chain maker, loss heavy; George Hepert jeweller, is also a heaver looser; Samuel Williams, electro plater, partly insured; Williams, paper stainer; Morgan, spectacle maker, Wernheir and Thompson, printers, Ross, stained maker, and Moss & Brother, blank book manufacturers, all lose considerably; Burke, cloth and gatinet printer, loss $30,000, insured $10,000; J. G. Camp lithographer loss $8,000, insured $2,000.

The fire spread so rapidly that scarcely anything was saved, except from the lower floors.

Bear's United States Hotel, adjoining the Artisan Building, seemed doomed to destruction, and the boarders fled. The damage, however, was slight from the fire, though the hotel was flooded with water.

Mrs. Margaret Christie, an invalid lady, who occupied a house adjoining the U. S. Hotel, was so much alarmed by the apparent danger, while the fire was raging, that she was seized with convulsions which resulted in her speedy death.

MEANNESS EXTRAORDINARY.—Some time since while Captain Ward was sailing a craft on the upper lakes, a man fell overboard in the evening. The fact was immediately discovered, and the captain promptly threw a number of loose articles into the lake for the drowning man to seize upon. Among these happened to be a bunch of shingles from a lot which the imperiled gentlemen was having transported on the boat. When the vessel was turned about, it was found that this bunch had floated within reach of the man, and that he had sustained himself upon it. He was taken on board, and without expressing any gratitude for his deliverance, he told the captain, with considerable agitation, that he should expect pay for his shingles that had been thrown overboad! Captain Ward replied that he was very sorry—that if he had known the shingles were his, he would not have done it.

THE FIFTH WIFE.—We learn from the Covington (Ky.) Journal that a few days ago Judge Perrin, of that town, married a man for the 5th time. A singular feature in the case is, that the fifth wife was also the third wife. The third marriage not proving a happy one, the parties separated and were divorced. The man married again, and when death claimed his fourth wife, the disconsolate widower returned to No. 3, and again wooed and won her. Judge Perrin thinks that he has tied them up effectually this time. The lucky man had the impudence to claim a reduction of the marriage fee in consequence of the large business he was doing in that line.

A SHANGHAI TWENTY-NINE DAYS IN A WELL.—A correspondent of the Virginia Sentinel, writing from Fauquier county, tells a story of a Shanghai pullet that fell through the covering into an unfinished well, seventy feet deep. It was not considered worth while to look after it; but after the lapse of twenty-nine days, the covering being removed, it was discovered yet alive. A boy was then lowered by a rope, and biddy rescued from imprisonment in her dungeon, where for so long a time she had been without food or water.

REV. JOHN E. EDWARDS.—Letters received from the Rev. J. E. Edwards, of this city, dated Marseiles, France, March 13th, represent that he and his companions were well, and enjoying themselves hugely. Mr. Edwards preached one Sunday evening, while at Paris, in the Wesleyan Chapel, near the Madelaine, on the Rue Royale.—*Rich. Whig.*

COPPER ORE.—A respected friend, on whom we can put complete reliance, told us in a conversation lately that there is a bed of very fine Copper ore near the banks of Cape Fear river, on the Fayetteville side, less than half a mild below the Clarendon bridge. If this be so.—and we see no cause to doubt it—we would respectfully call upon Professor Emmons to come and explore the banks of the Cape Fear thoroughly. There is no knowing what the Professor might find.—*Fay. Argus.*

HIDEOUS BLASPHEMY.—A French adventurer has arrived at New York to exhibit living tableaux at one of the theatres, and among them are personations of the agonies of the crucifixion of the Saviour of mankind, of the "Elevation of the Cross," the "Last Moment" and the "Descent from the cross." This is an outrage upon Christian sentiment that should not be tolerated in any community.

NEWSPAPER CREDITS.—The New York Courier and Enquirer, alluding to the practice so much in vogue of copying newspaper articles without credit, says it has not much feeling on the subject, except that it dislikes to see its original matter appropriated bodily and borrowed second hand, accredited to those not entitled to credit. These are our sentiments, precisely.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE PATENT OFFICE, at Washington, which has done so much good in introducing plants and seeds from abroad, and distributing them in this country for cultivation, proposes now to extend its operation so as to obtain from abroad every plant, herb or tree which has been cultivated successfully anywhere.

We learn that the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday pronounced an opinion in the case of Wells, whose sentence to death was commuted to imprisonment for life by President Fillmore, with the written assent of the convict. The legality of the act of the President was sustained by the Court, Judge McLean and Judge Curtis dissenting on different grounds.—*Nat. Intel.*

GEN. WOOL.—This officer has published a reply to the complaints of his conduct in regard to the Indian war in Oregon, and makes out quite a strong case against his accusers. He charges that many of the whites have perpetrated great acts of cruelty towards the Indians, and thus driven them into war and pillage.

The Clinton Independent says that the Plank Road between Clinton and Warsaw will be finished in a few days. This will render the travel between the two places much easier than heretofore.

BANK OF DEEP RIVER.—The Asheboro' Bulletin says "that application will be made to the next session of the legislature of this State, for a charter of a bank bearing this name, more particularly for the accommodation of this section of the State."

RAILROAD JUBILEE.—The citizens of Danville are taking the preparatory steps for celebrating the completion of the Richmond and Danville Railroad. It is expected that the bridge at Danville will be finished in about six weeks.

The City of Norfolk.

We have just been conversing with a prominent gentleman of Norfolk, member of the Board of Health, and are glad to learn from him, that the city has almost entirely recovered from the effects of that terrible scourge which pressed so heavily and disastrously upon it last summer. Business there is now quite active and daily increasing. Merchants and others have taken good cheer and are favored with a prosperous, healthful trade. Those who were cut off by the fever, are still mourned in melancholy remembrance, leaving an irreparable void in social circles, but others have come to take their places in the busy panorama of life. The spirit of improvement is onward and upward. New buildings are erecting in various directions, stores are opening, whilst commendable enterprise is apparent everywhere. All departments of mechanics, manufactures, and industrial pursuits, are healthful and prosperous. Streets are being opened, repaired, and put in a condition of cleanliness. Especial attention is given by the authorities to all parts of the city, wish a view to future healthfulness. No efforts will be spared to effect this most desirable end. Those localities where the epidemic first appeared are receiving unceasing care.

Real estate, we are pleased to learn, has not depreciated as was supposed it would, but on the other hand, meets ready sale at full prices. The idea that the fever will again revisit Norfolk this summer, or for many years to come, is not entertained by any. Frightful and impressive as was the scourge last year, the recollection of it seems to have passed, except so far as to admonish towards future cautiousness.

We are glad to know that this state of things exists in our sister city, and shall ever rejoice in being able to chronicle her prosperity.

Norfolk possesses advantages, not only as a southern seaport, but in many other respects, which, when fully appreciated and developed, must place her conspicuously before the world as a commercial emporium. —*Baltimore Patriot.*

Launch of the Steamer Adriatic.

The United States mail steamship Adriatic, the last completed, and the most magnificent vessel of the Collin's line, was launched at a quarter past eleven o'clock, on Monday morning, 7th inst., from the yard of the Messrs. Steers, her builders, foot of Seventh street, New York, with complete success, in the presence of some 50,000 persons.

At half-past nine o'clock a steamboat, conveying Mr. E. K. Collins and a large number of invited guests, among whom we recognized the kindly face of Wm. M. Thackeray, left the foot of Houston street for the scene of the launch. As she approached the ship-yard, the vast hull of the Adriatic, adorned with flags and covered with busy workmen or spectators, was seen peacefully reposing upon the ways, a model of beauty. At the distance of half a mile it was impossible not to be struck with the faultlessness of her lines and her colossal dimensions; although the very symmetry of the model rendered it difficult to form an exact idea of her true proportions.

The hour appointed for launching the Adriatic was ten o'clock, but for various reasons it was delayed for an hour beyond that time. Finally at a quarter past eleven the word was given, and the magnificent vessel moved from her ways into her destined element, at first majestically, burying her stern deeply in the water, until her bow had parted from the shore, when she pitched violently forward, and then started across the river with the velocity of a race-horse, amid the shouts of the crowded piers and shipping, the salutes of cannon and the shrill scream of a dozen or twenty steam whistles from as many little steamboats and tugs plying about upon the river.

When she had reached the middle of the river, an anchor was let go, but so great was her velocity that it was dragged like a pebble after her, and her course did not seem to be in the least degree stayed. She was now rapidly approaching Williamsburgh, whose alarmed inhabitants could be seen rushing precipitately from docks and piers, whither they had come to witness the launch, apparently apprehensive that their whole town might be carried away by the mighty bulk that was bearing down upon them. Just then, within a short distance of the Williamsburgh shore, the second anchor was let go, and its effect was immediately apparent upon the velocity of the vessel, but it could not prevent her from bumping the pier pretty smartly. From our point of observation, she seemed to penetrate about fifteen or twenty feet into the heavy timber piles, which crashed before her like so much pine wood, and then rested, until the steam tug came along side and towed her out.

So great, however, is the strength of this magnificent vessel, and so weak the resistance of Williamsburgh, that the former escaped without a scratch, and now rides the waters of the East River in all her pride and beauty. With the exception of this slight accident, the launch was as perfect as could have been given, and was more majestic than we ever remember to have seen.

The Adriatic is the largest steamer in the world. The only vessel that at present approaches her in size is the Persia, and she will only be exceeded by the Leviathan, now building in London, whose dimensions and tonnage are something fabulous. The Adriatic is 350 feet in length, 50 feet in breadth of beam, 33 feet in depth, and her tonnage is 4,200. Her hull is divided by water-tight bulkheads, and her carpenters' work and built altogether are perfect. She will undoubtedly prove the most magnificent steamer afloat, and will be an honor to our steam marine, and to the Messrs. J. & G. Steers, her accomplished constructors. Her entire cost will be about a million of dollars.

It is understood that the Adriatic will be under command of Capt. Jas. West, of the Atlantic, and that she will probably be ready for sea in about two months from this date.

RAPID EXPERIMENTS.—The hot-air locomotive "Vampire," which was briefly described in last Saturday's issue, ran off the track near Paterson during an experimental trial trip on Friday, while running at a rate judged to have been about *eighty miles per hour!* Fortunately no harm resulted either to the machine or its passengers; the absence of any following train, even of a tender, conducing very much to the safety of such experiments at this extraordinary speed. The machine, it will be recollected, is impelled by heated air, or rather by both heated air and steam, in a manner invented by Mr. Phineas Bennett, and is we think, the first locomotive ever tried with hot air as a motor to any form. It is, together, a very remarkable construction. It has cost, up to the present time, about $40,000, but has never been altered in any material point from its original design. It has no tender, and carries its engineer on its back, or rather on its side, near the forward end. Its weight, in running order, is forty-one tons, and fuel enough for a trip of 300 miles weighs only about three tons more, and is carried in its capacious furnace as a single charge. The working out of the principle has been most skillfully executed; the whole credit of this being due, we believe, to Mr. William K. Thomas, one of the principal draughtsmen at the Novelty Works. The speed made at the moment of leaving the track as above noted indicates what the principle is capable of accomplishing, and we cannot repress a hope that the serious practical difficulties alluded to in our former notice may yet be surmounted.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

Halifax, April 14.—The steamer Cambria has arrived, with Liverpool dates of March 29th. Peace had not yet been concluded, but it was announced that all difficulties had been overcome, and the treaty would be signed in a few days.

Mr. Buchanan would leave for the United States in the Arago, on the 9th of April.

The opinion gained ground that the conference would resolve itself into an European Congress.

The allies were demolishing the enclosures around Sebastopol.

The French army was dying off at the rate of over two hundred per day.

Parma was in a state of siege, owing to the frequent disturbances and assassinations.

Dost Dohammed had taken Candahar, and a Persian army was marching against him.

The Russian commissioners had commenced operations for the abandonment of Nicholaeff as a military place.

Cotton at Liverpool was quiet, at steady rates. Sales of the five days 42,000 bales, including 7,200 to speculators and 4,500 to exporters. Fair Orleans 6¾d.; middling 5¾d; fair upland 6¼d.; middling 5 13-16d.

Trade at Manchester firm.

Flour had declined 1s. and wheat 3d; Canal flour 30s. to 31s. 6d.; Ohio 36s; white wheat 11s; red 9s. 6d. to 10s.; corn 30s to 30. 6d.

Provisions steady and unchanged. Sugar advanced 6d. to 1s.

Consols 92¾, Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £180,000.

FURTHER BY THE CAMBRIA.—The America and Baltic had arrived out.

The deliberations of the conference on the 29th were important. It was confidently believed that peace would be signed on the 29th. Napoleon expected the event sooner, and had ordered that the guns of the Invalides should announce the fact, and a *Te Deum* be celebrated in honor of the birth of the King of Algiers. Prussia's claims were earnestly resisted by Clarendon, who carried his point.

The London Times dislikes the demonstrations in favor of peace, and thinks the people of England will not like the terms.

The armistice has not been positively prolonged, but despatches have been sent that hostilities must not be renewed, except upon express orders.

FIRE IN LYNCHBURG.—A destructive fire has lately occurred in Lynchburg. The Piedmont Works were entirely destroyed; also, two passenger cars belonging to the South-Side Railroad. The loss is said to be very heavy.—*Danville Register.*

THE TIMES.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1856.

Positive Arrangement.

Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross mark are notified thereby that their subscription will expire in four weeks, and unless renewed within that time their names will be erased from the mail book.

☞ S. W. WHITAKER, Bookseller, Stationer and dealer in Music & Musical Instruments, Wilmington, N. C., is our authorized Agent for that city.

☞ W. R. Hunter is our authorized agent for the city of New York to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the *Times*.

John A. Gilmer.

It will be seen by the proceedings of the Convention, held in this place, that our townsman received the honor of a nomination, as the American candidate for the Gubernatorial Chair of North Carolina.

Notwithstanding we devote very little of our space to politics, and that little under the auspices of no particular party, it will be expected of us, as independent journalists, to take some notice of this nomination. We do this the more cheerfully, as we hail from a stand point, that enables us to speak with truth and from experience.

John A. Gilmer, a man beloved in the private relations of life, one of the people, for the last several years identified with the legislation of the State, whose votes show him to be of large and liberal views, a ready debater, a leader of whom any party might well be proud, is calculated to inspire confidence and arouse to action. We predict a campaign of unusual interest.

In regard to Mr. G. the Wilmington *Herald* has the following truthful and appropriate remarks:—"Mr. Gilmer is well known throughout the State. His long service in the Senate of North Carolina—his uniform and zealous support of every project of internal improvement, and of every thing calculated to promote the interest and elevate the character of North Carolina, has made for himself troops of friends in every county in North Carolina. His course as a legislator has been liberal in the extreme. There is no section of the State which his not received his warm, effectual aid. With talents of a high order, and a heart full of patriotism and overflowing with benevolence, he is eminently qualified to administer the affairs of the State Government."

RENEWALS:—Those of our readers, who receive the Times with a *cross mark* on the top margin of the first page, will remember that this is to notify them that their subscription year is about to expire, and that they should immediately renew, if they are pleased with the Times and wish it to continue. In this connection, we would like to make a few remarks, if they are not thought to be too personal.

The TIMES has been in existence one quarter of a year; it has met with a good circulation, and wherever read, meets with most unqualified approbation. It was our first intention to give to the Southern people a home Literary and News Journal, second to none; and our readers know with what success we have met. No Southern paper, we are confident, can present a larger list of talented contributors, both male and female, than is presented through the columns of the Times. The News department is more comprehensive and general, than in any other weekly of our knowledge. To those, also, who are interested in the Common School education of the State, we present the *only* Journal, which especially advocates and endeavors to aid that cause every week.

To briefly recapitulate and sum up in conclusion, the literary taste, the light reader, the newsmonger, the Common School friend, the farmer, the mechanic, the fun-seeker, the family fireside and general reader, may all be entertained by forwarding $2 to this office for one year's subscription to the *Times*. But understand us, we never *dun* for new subscribers as long as our mail book remains as full as at present. If any one wishes to enjoy the repast above offered, we will, for their especial accommodation, supply them with the *Times* for one year. But don't forget to send $2 in advance as security for good motives.

Commencement.

We learn that the exercises of the next annual commencement for Greensboro' Female College, will take place on Thursday 15, May. The Rev. T. G. Lowe, of Halifax, will preach the Valedictory Sermon, on Tuesday evening preceding. The Literary Address, by George Davis, Esq., of Wilmington, Wednesday afternoon, and Concert at night.

WRIGHT C. STANLEY, Esq., formerly of North Carolina, and of late a prominent lawyer of Mobile, died in that city a few days ago.

A new post office has been established at South Side, Alamance county, and Thomas R. Simpson, Esqr., appointed Post Master.

THE Pacific is finally given up as lost.

FLORENCE DIVISION:—We had the pleasure of visiting this flourishing division of the S. of T. last Saturday, in company with Prof. Sterling, G. W. P. This division is located at Westminster in the western part of this county, and is undoubtedly the most interesting division with which we ever met. The ladies of the vicinity have taken a decided stand in favor of temperance. They have long been considered favorable to the movement of the Sons, and now, when the invitation is made, they come boldly up to the rescue. Sixteen were admitted is visitors on that occasion. After which the doors of the division were opened and those who desired were admitted to witness the installation of officers and hear Prof. Sterling speak; who, although suffering very much from hoarseness, entained the audience with a very happy, soul stirring address of about two hours length. The usual pathos which ever characterise his temperance addresses was beautifully portrayed in his appeal to the ladies—which, if it is possible for him to excel in any one trait, is the most pathetic.

"Unconstitutional."

It is very strange to us why it is, that some Editors, who *profess* to be favorable to the Temperance cause, should remain so very silent, both as to editorials, or extracts from other journals, when there is something to be said *for* prohibition; and that these same Editors can find time to write and Editorial room to display every shadow of a testimony *against* prohibition. More than this; they even go so far as to pervert the truth and quote false assertions as the decission of Supreme Judges. We have a case in point, and as public journalists, we dare not smother conscience & pervert the truth, merely to please certain localities. The case in question, is the late decision of the Supreme Court of New York. These same Editors, spoken of above, say, "this decission declares not only the search and seizure clause, but even the general principles of prohibition, unconstitutional." We will see how this tallies with a *correct* statement of facts.

The State of New York has decided by its Supreme Court—at least five Judges, three disagreeing—have declared the New York law to be unconstitutional; or rather, that "unconstitutional part is so blended with the other parts of the law, regulating the sale of liquors, that all those parts were void." It was decided, five Judges agreeing and three dissenting, "that the Legislature could not prohibit the sale of liquors which were in the State at the time when the law was made;" but it was unanimously decided that the law "could prohibit the sale of those which should be manufactured or brought into the State after the law shall take effect."

On this point, the eight Judges were UNANIMOUS. So that, though the Prohibitory Law passed upon, is declared unconstitutional, we have the UNANIMOUS *judgment of the Court, that a Prohibitory Law may be passed, interdicting the traffic in Intoxicating Drinks, which would be perfectly* CONSTITUTIONAL.—

Traveling Correspondent.

A gentleman of education and some experience in writing, left this County during the present week on a traveling tour through the state of Iowa, Kansas Territory &c. He promised to correspond regularly for the TIMES during his absence. From the exciting interest now centered on Kansas, these letters will be peculiarly interesting to all Southern readers. We, therefore, with much pleasure call the reader's attention to the subject, and shall wait with much anxiety the reception of his communications.

RAIL ROAD TIME:—Perhaps no improvement of apparent minor importance, would affect society along the line of the Rail Road, more favorably, than the adoption of *Rail Road Time*. As it is at present, when watches and clocks are so cheap, *every* man has the correct time, and no two men the same time, while perhaps the Rail Road time differs from them all.

We understand the clock in Raleigh, by which the cars run, is corrected every day, through the Washington Observatory. By this means they always keep the *correct* time. And it is by this clock, the conductors correct their watches every day. By adopting the Rail Road time, we will be enabled to obtain the correct time every day by the passing train and always know the exact running of the cars.

We noticed when on the road a few days since, that this time was gradually being observed by most business men, and that it worked admirably. We would, therefore, most respectfully recommend it to all communities adjacent the Rail Road.

STAGE LINE TO DANVILLE:—We would call attention to the advertisement of Messrs Holderby and Nolley, as found in this paper. These gentlemen are stage contractors of the daily line (sundays excepted) between the North Carolina, and Richmond & Danville Rail Roads. They propose to give a through ticket from Greensboro' to Richmond, for $3.30 less than any other route. Passengers by this line sleep the remainder of the night from 10 o'clock, in Danville, thus avoiding night travel.

A PASSENGER LINE OF BALLOONS.—Wilson, the æronaut, proposes to the people of California to run a line of balloons between San Francisco and St. Louis, to depend upon the great easterly current of the upper or return trades for its propulsion. He says:

"Thirty miles an hour without delay from station or guage—no fear of collission and no possibility of running off the track, will bring a balloon in three days from the shores of the Sacramento to the foot of the Alleghanies and land her freight and passengers fresh and healthy almost at the very threshold of their homes."

THE RAIL ROAD:—We understand that Mr. Fisher, the President of the Rail Road, is making a new schedule for the mail trains, which will hereafter run only in the day, leaving Charlotte and Goldsboro' respectively about six o'clock, in the morning. The new schedule, we understand, will go into effect next Monday.

This arrangement will meet with the entire approbation of the people, and will no doubt, advance the traveling interest of the Road.

Since the above was in type, the schedule has been received, which appears in another column.

Weekly Literary Review.

☞ Publishers sending books to be noticed in this department, will please send through the agency of J. B. Lippincott & Co., Book-Publishers, Stationers &c.; No. 29, North Fourth-Street, Philadelphia.

Recollections of the Table Talk of Samuel Rogers, to which is added Personiana.

There is always something so pleasing in the recollection of great men, that everything with which they have been connected assumes a new degree of interest to succeeding generations. The log cabin in which they were born, is as great an object of interest and curiosity as is the Palace of a King. The manuscripts of their great productions are highly valued and preserved with the greatest care. While their most innocent sayings are coined into proverbs.

Samuel Rogers, who died at St. James's Place only the 18th of last December, was one of England's most distinguished modern bards. He was born 30 July, 1768, and was, therefore, in his 92d year when he died.

"Mr. Rogers commenced life by performing the duties of a clerk in his father's banking-house; but after inheriting a large share of the concern, he ceased to take an active part in its management; and, himself an object of interest to society, he associated on familiar terms, during more than two generations, with all who were most distinguished for rank and political influence, or most eminent in literature and art.—Genius languishing for want of patronage was sure to find in Mr. Rogers a generous patron. His purse was ever open to the distressed: of the prompt assistance which he rendered in the hour of need to various well-known individuals there is ample reward; but of his many acts of kindness and charity to the wholly obscure, there is no memorial—at least on earth."

Mr. Rogers commenced writing when quite young, and continued during his life, giving his last production to the world as late as 1853. The "Table Talk" is a report of his conversations on all subjects—his recollections of his cotemporaries, &c., &c., during his very long life. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW:—The February number of L. Scott & Co.'s re-publication is on our table, with quite an interesting page of contents. The articles are not only on subjects of interest to the literary and historical reader, but appear to be well written. They are:—I. France and Scotland. II. Dr. George Wilson on Colour Blindness. III. Scottish Schools for the Middle Classes. IV. Bunen's Signs of the Times. V. Mettray and Red-Hill. VI. Ben Jonson. VII. Recent Sermons—Scotch, English, and Irish. VIII. Hotels. IX. Italian Characters and Italian Prospects.

New Volumes of the Four Great British Reviews, namely, Edinburgh, North British, Westminster, and London Quarterlies, and Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (monthly,) commence with North British for November, 1855, and the other Reviews and Blackwood for January, 1856.

TERMS:—Any one Review or Blackwood, $3 a year. Blackwood and one Review—or any two Reviews, $5. The four Reviews and Blackwood, $10. Or if ordered through this office, the TIMES will be sent *gratis* for one year.

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER for April has the appearance of being a more interesting and spicy number than usual. We are glad to see that its languishing condition of last year has been succeeded with such a spirit of improvement. We hope its pecuniary condition justifies this extra outlay of means. Terms $3, or $4 for Messenger and *Times*.

N. C. CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE:—We are glad to see the steady improvement exhibited in the management and publication of this paper. It has recently put on a new dress, and the last two numbers look as beautiful as Spring itself.

DESERTION AND DROWNING.—About 11 o'clock Monday night, two sailors and a marine jumped overboard from the United States steamship Merrimac at Portsmouth and attempted to swim ashore; the marine was drowned, and one of the sailors was captured by a boat dispatched from the ship; the fate of the other is not known.

☞ Professor Leibig has been offered five thousand dollars, if he will come to this country and deliver a course of lectures.

Joseph Mayo, Esqr., has been re-elected Mayor of Richmond, Va., by a large majority.

FOR THE TIMES.

"What they Think of us."

MESSRS EDITORS:—In the Raleigh Christian Advocate, of the 11th inst. we find an extract from the N. Y. Observer, with comments thereon, both of which are calculated to do us injustice. In the first place, we are made to say things concerning the state of society here, *which we never said*, and which we hope and believe, are not so. For the last year we have traveled as S. S. Missionary in Guilford, and adjoining counties, and have found cases Calculated to grieve every friend of humanity, and religion; but where cannot such cases be found? Under the very eyes of the editor, of the N. Y. Observer, such and worse scenes would hourly greet one, who like the S. S. Missionary goes from door to door, inquiring into the spiritual condition of the inmates. We believe hardly a county in our whole Union can be found that would not produce some such cases, yet they are far from common, and as much so we presume, in Guilford County, as in most counties of its advantages.

It is true, we found a family six miles from Greensboro', who never heard a sermon preached or prayer offered, or knew the Bible from any other book, but we are not able to say how long they have lived there or whether they are just from the "Five Points." We think Bro. Heflin severe in saying "there is not a *word* of truth" in the extract he used. There is truth, yea, far too much in it for Christians to sleep over, and we believe if the Church would open her eyes, she would see cause of alarm, and a mission field which called loudly for her prayers, her beneficence, and her noblest talents, in every county, village and hamlet, in America. The New England States with all their educational facilities (according to the reports of S. School Missionaries) show like spiritual darkness, though perhaps in a less degree.

We are happy to say, the family to which we referred above, are now reading their Bibles, and the mother is a member of the M. E. Church; through the blessing of God on the Sunday Schools, where they first learned to read the word of God.

More anon,
JOHN B. MARSH.

NEWSPAPER FOLDING MACHINE.—We have recently added to the machinery in our office a folding machine, manufactured by S. H. Week, of Columbus, Ohio.—It is a great saving of time, labor and expense. It enables us to dispense with the services and annoyance of a number of boys, that were hitherto required to fold our paper. The folding is done more neatly, accurately, and with greater uniformity than it can be done by hand. The machine is compact, simple, and substantially made. The entire frame work is of iron, the rollers of wood. It can be regulated so as to fold them at the rate of 2,700 per hour. Every newspaper having a large circulation would find one of these machines very economical.—Louisville Journal.

A BOY TORN TO PIECES BY A BLOODHOUND.—A young lad named Ephraim Whitehead, living in Cleveland, was killed by a bloodhound on Saturday last, he was missing, when the family became alarmed, and search was instituted for him. A nephew of Mr. Whitehead discovered the boy in a field, about twenty rods from the house, nearly dead, having been attacked and torn in a most awful manner by a bloodhound slut, owned in the neighborhood. The poor little fellow lived only a half an hour after he was found. When he was found, the question was asked whether it was the bloodhound that attacked him. He had barely strength enough to half articulate "Yes." The boy was about eight years old, and was a general favorite with the family.

BALTIMORE.—We see it stated in our exchanges that a number of the leading Democrats of Baltimore, are getting up a joint stock company to publish a daily paper in that city. Thirty thousand dollars have been already subscribed, and if necessary, one hundred thousand dollars can be obtained. It is to be principally of a commercial character.

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.—By the schr, Georgiana, Capt. Farris from New Smyrna, E. F., we learn that the inhabitants of that region are suffering the alarms that have been created at other places, in consequence of late incursions and atrocities, and are complaining of the want of protection.

FLORIDA.—The Tampa Peninsular states that Capt. Casey agent for Indian affairs in that State, is authorized to offer per capita reward, or premium, for living Indians, who may be captured or induced to come in, for emigration to the West. The following rates will be paid, by him, for Indians delivered at Fort Brooke or Fort Myers, viz: For each Warrior from $250 to $500; for each woman from $150 to $200; for each boy over 10 years, $100 to $200.

ELECTION IN RICHMOND.—The Petersburg Express reports the news by telegraph, that the municipal election held in Richmond, Va., on Wednesday last, resulted in the success of the Know Nothings.

TAKE A PAPER FOR YOUR WIFE.—A friend, says an exchange, told us a story in relation to one of our subscribers, which contains a good moral for husbands, and also furnishes an example for wives which is not unworthy of imitation under similar circumstances:

The subscriber referred to, said it had been his intention to call at the office, pay up his arrears, and discontinue the paper.

His wife very promptly asked:

"Why do you intend to discontinue the paper?"

"Because," said the husband, "I am so much away from home on business, and have so little time to read, there seems to be little use in my taking the paper."

"Yes," replied she, "it may be but little use to YOU, but it is great use to ME. I remain at home while you are gone. If you discontinue the paper, I will go straight to town and subscribe myself."

BURGLARY.—The house of Mr. John Gardner, of Guilford County was broken into one night last week, and about $900 in cash stolen therefrom.—The money was unfortunately in a room unoccupied during the night, and was entered at the window. Two white persons and one negro were arrested on suspicion, but on examination, there not being proof sufficient to commit them for further trial, they were discharged.—*People's Press.*

A project is now on foot to establish a line of steamers between Baltimore and Havana and Greytown, to touch en route going and returning at Norfolk Va.,

PARDON OF DR. GRAHAM.—New York, April 6.—Gov. Clarke yesterday pardoned Dr. Graham, of New Orleans, who was sentenced to seven years imprisonment for killing Col. Loring, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in this city, two years since.

☞ We learn by a letter from General Cary, published in the Spirit of the Age, that he cannot visit North Carolina either this Spring or Summer.

☞ The annual address before the two Literary Societies of Wake Forest College will be delivered by B. F. Moore, Esq. of Raleigh, on Wednesday, 13th of June, and the Sermon before the graduating Class by Rev. E. T. Winkler, of Charleston, S. C., in the evening of the same day.

Commercial.

TIMES WEEKLY ALMANAC.

APRIL.

DAY OF THE MONTH.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.
Thursday,.....17	5 29	6 31
Friday,.....18	5 28	6 32
Saturday,.....19	5 27	6 33
Sunday,.....20	5 26	6 34
Monday,.....21	5 25	6 35
Tuesday,.....22	5 23	6 37
Wednesday,.....23	5 22	6 38
Thursday,.....24	5 21	6 39
Friday,.....25	5 20	6 40
Saturday,.....26	5 19	6 41

MOON'S PHASES.

	DAY.	HOUR.	MINUTE.
New Moon,.....5	12	27	A. M.
First Quarter,.....11	11	30	P. M.
Full,.....20	4	10	A. M.
Last Quarter,.....27	6	7	P. M.

Consignees Per Rail Road.

GREENSBORO' STATION, April 16.

Rev. T M Jones, W S Gilmer, Mrs. Bencini, S C Carter, Rev. J M Kenneth, J & F Garrett, E S Morris, J R & J Sloan, R G Lindsay, W J McConnel, W C Porter, C N McAdoo, Dr. T J Patrick, W Weatherly, W H Brittain, Rankin & McLean, H B Dowler, E W Ogburn, J N Thompson, Graham & Dunn, M Harris, E B Wilder, W C Frerisch, Misses Bethel & Williams, S W Westbrooks, Jesse H Lindsay, C G Yates, Thos. Graham, A Stalker, Finley, Shaw & Co., J Kirkpatrick, D P Weir, R Sterling, James Sloan, J F Jollee, Miss M Alexander, E C Hussey, Rev. W H Bobbitt, J M Morehead, Miss M A Powell, C H Wiley, G M Wheeler. Gilmer & Rankin, Mrs. M Hardie, Miss L A Henderson, Miss E Orr, Miss S E Kerr.

GREENSBORO MARKET, APRIL 16.

[Reported by RANKIN & McLEAN.]

BACON,	10 a 12	HIDES—	
BEEF,	4 a 5	Green,	a 5
BEESWAX,	a 20	Dried,	a 16
BUTTER,	12 a 15	HAY,	50 a 60
COFFEE,	a 16	LARD,	12 a 13½
CANDLES—		MOLASSES,	60 a 62
Tallow,	22 a 25	NAILS,	6 a 7
Adam'tine,	33 a 40	OATS,	40 a
Sperm,	55 a 60	PEAS—	
CORN—		Yellow,	62 a 75
Meal, (50 lb per bus.)	50 a 60	White,	75 a
CHICKENS,	10 a	PORK,	7 a
APPLES—		RAGS,	2 a 3
Peeled,	50 a 62	RICE,	8 a 10
PEACHES—		SALT,	2.75 a3.00
Peeled,	2.00 a2.25	SUGAR—	
Unpeeled,	a 75	Brown,	12 a 14
EGGS,	a 8	Loaf,	15 a 16
FEATHERS,	a 40	Crushed,	15 a 16
FLOUR,	6.00 a7.00	Clarified,	a 14
FLAXSEED,	a1.00	TALLOW,	12½a 15
WHEAT,	1.20 a1.25	WOOL,	25 a 30

NORFOLK MARKET, Va., APRIL 10.

[Reported by ROWLAND & BROTHERS.]

BACON—		FLAXSEED,	1.65 a1.70
Hams,	12 a 13	FLOUR—	
Hog round,	11 a 11½	Fine,	a6.50
BEANS—		Superfine,	a7.00
White,	1.75 a2.00	Extra,	a8.00
B. E. PEAS,	90 a 95	Family,	8.50 a9.00
BUCKWHEAT—		HAY—	
Bag,	94 a	Cargo,	1.10 a1.15
BUTTER—		OATS,	a 37½
Goshen	26 a 28	SALT—	
Glade,	23 a 26	Fine ℔ sack,	1.75 a
LARD—		Ground Alum,	1.20 a
No 1 & 2,	11 a 11½	SUGAR—	
DRIED APPLES—		Refined,	9½a 10½
per bushel, 28 lbs.	75 a	Crushed,	11 a 11½
Peaches, peeled, p bus 40 lbs,	2.25a2.50	SHINGLES—	
BEESWAX,	a 24	Heart, 12 in bunch,	7.00 a
COTTON,	9½a 9½	Sap " "	4.00 a5.00
CORN—		WHISKEY,	36 a 38
White,	56 a 57	LIME—	
Mixed,	55 a 56	Camden,	a1.10
Yellow,	58 a 59		

Breadstuffs are again very much depressed. In all the northern markets it has receded within the week about 50 cts. a bbl. on flour. With a mere nominal demand the supply here is not large. Hence prices are kept comparatively higher. We cannot expect much if any advance again this season. Dried Fruits of all kinds continue unsaleable.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET, APRIL 15.

BACON,	12½a	LARD,	12½ a
BEESWAX,	24 a 25	MOLASSES—	
CANDLES—		Cuba,	37½a 40
Fay. fact'ry,	20 a	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
Adamantine,	30 a 32	NAILS,	5 a 6½
Sperm,	35 a 50	SALT—	
COFFEE—		Liverpool, sack,	1.60 a0.00
Rio,	14 a 15	Alum, bushel,	75 a
Laguira,	15 a 00	FLAXSEED	1.25a
St. Domingo,		CLOVER SEED,	
COTTON—		℔ lb,	12½a 15
Fair to good,	a 9¾	BRANDY—	
Ord. to mid.,	00 a	Peach,	a 80
COTTON YARNS—		Apple,	a 65
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	N. C. WHISKEY,	55 a 60
FEATHERS,	40 a 00	SUGAR—	
FLOUR—		Loaf,	12½a
Family,	7.25 a0.00	Crushed,	12 a 12½
Superfine,	7.00 a7.50	St. Croix,	a 11
Fine,	6.75 a	Porto Rico,	9½a 10½
Scratched	6.50 a	N. Orleans,	9 a 10
CORN,	75 a	TALLOW,	11 a 12
WHEAT,	1.25 a1.35	TOBACCO—	
OATS,	45 a 60	Leaf,	a
PEAS,	75 a 00	Manufact'd	12½a 40
RYE,	90 a0.00	WOOL,	14 a 15
HIDES—			
Dry,	11 a 12		
Green,	4 a 5		

Spirits Turpentine 29 to 30 cents.
Yellow Dip turpentine $1.85 per barrel.
Scrape " 85 cts. "
Superior Old Rye Whiskey, 90 cents.
Receipts of Flour not so large. Market firm.
Receipt of Cotton very small, and market brisk.

WILMINGTON MARKET, April 15.

[Reported by CUMMING & STYRON.]

BACON—		NAILS,	5 a
N. C., hog round,	12 a	TURPENTINE—	
Western Sides,	a 11	Yellow dip,	2.35 a
" Shoulders,	9½a 10	Virgin,	a1.88
LARD, N.C.	a 12½	Hard,	1.40 a
BUTTER,	23 a 25	TAR,	1.25 a
BEESWAX,	23 a 25	ROSIN—	
CANDLES—		No. 1,	1.10 a2.37½
Adam'tine,	30 a 33	" 2,	1.15 a1.50
Sperm,	45 a 50	Common,	1.10 a1.15
CORN,	60 a	SPIRITS—	
COFFEE—		Turp'tine,	35 a
Rio,	12½a 13	POTATOES—	
Laguna,	13½a 14	Bbls.,	2.00 a0.00
COTTON,	9½a 10½	RICE,	5½a
N. C. SHEETINGS,	7½a 8	SALT—	
" YARN,	17 a 17½	Alum,	50 a
FEATHERS,	40 a 42	Sack,	1.15 a1.25
FLOUR—		SUGAR—	
N. C R R.	6.00 a7.25	Clarified,	11 a 11½
HAY—		P. R.,	9½a 10
N. C.,	1.00 a	DRIED APPLES—	
LIME,	1.25 a1.35	pr bus.	3 a
MOLASSES—		Peeled peaches,	5 a
Cuba,	32 a	Unpeeled,	2 a
MACKEREL—		BRANDY—	
2 no.	10 a	Peach,	70 a 75
3 no.	6.50 a6.75	Apple,	50 a 60
		PORK,	18 a 18½

RATES OF FREIGHT.

Our readers, and especially the farmers and those doing business with the Rail Road, will gladly receive the following schedule of freight on the North Carolina and Wilmington & Weldon Rail Roads, from Greensboro to Wilmington *via* Goldsboro:

	N. C. R. R.	W. & W. R. R.
Cotton ℔ Bale, 350 lbs.	$1 40	$ 60
Flour ℔ bbl. (in bags 10 ℔ cent. added),	64	25
Corn, Meal, Rye, Peas ℔ bu.	14	8
Oats, Shorts and Bran "	7	5
Salt ℔ sack,	80	83
Wheat ℔ bushel,	16	8
Hay, Fodder, Oats & Straw, ℔ 100 lbs.	19	15
Brick ℔ 1,000,	5 00	3 50
Guano ℔ Ton,	1 00	1 00
Bacon, loose, ℔ 100 lbs.	64	41
FIRST CLASS FREIGHT. Baskets, Buckets, Bellows, Brooms, Boxes Merchandise, Camphine, Carpeting, Eggs, Confectionaries, Furniture, Glass-ware, Gun-Powder, Fine Liquors, ℔ 100 lbs.	64	41
SECOND CLASS. Agricultural Impliments, Bacon—packed, Hardware, Bagging, Beeswax, Machinery, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Crockery, Coffee, Dye-Stuffs, Dried Fruit, Sheeting, Fish, Saddlery, Domestic Liquors, Marble—dress'd, Nails, Steel, Stoves, Tallow, Tin, Wool, Tobacco, Vegetables ½ rates, ℔ 100 lbs.	55	34
THIRD CLASS. Molasses, Hides, Fruit, Hair, Oil, Oysters, Rags, Rice, Sashes, Shrubbery, Stone, Cider, Vinegar, Lime, Marble—undressed, ℔ 100 lbs.	40	26

Office N. C. R. R. Company,

SALISBURY, April 16, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA R. ROAD.

SCHEDULE FOR MAIL TRAIN

On and after MONDAY *the 21st day of April*, 1856.

WEST.

Leave Goldsboro', at	6.40 A. M.
Arrive at Raleigh, at	9.21 "
" Hillsboro',	11.38 "
" Graham,	1.30 P. M.
" Greensboro',	2.57 "
" Jamestown,	3.40 "
" Lexington,	5.10 "
" Salisbury,	6.06 "
" Concord,	7.27 "
" Charlotte,	8.40 "

EAST.

Leave Charlotte, at	5.45 A. M.
Arrive at Concord, at	6.58 "
" Salisbury,	8.09 "
" Lexington,	9.10 "
" Jamestown,	10.41 "
" Greensboro',	11.15 "
" Graham,	12.46 P. M.
" Hillsboro',	2.19 "
" Raleigh,	4.28 "
" Goldsboro',	7.20 "

16:3w

New and Cheap GOODS,

Spring, 1856.

THE Subscribers are receiving their stock of Staple and Fancy GOODS, consisting partly of CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Prints, Ginghams, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Bleached and unbleached Sheeting and Drilling, Hosiery Gloves, Yankee notions, Black Silks and a large lot of SUMMER CLOTHING—Boots, Shoes, Hats and Straw Goods, Books and Stationary, Hardware and Cutlery, Carriage Materials, Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs, which we have bought, so as to sell bargains, wholesale or retail.

Many thanks for past favors and hope for a continuance of the same.

April 10, 1856. RANKIN & McLEAN.

Greensboro' Female College.

THE EXAMINATION of the pupils of this Institution, will commence on Tuesday the 13th day of May, at 8½ o'clock, A. M.

On the evening of the same day, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., the VALEDICTORY SERMON will be preached by the Rev. THOS. G. LOWE, of Halifax.

The *Address* to the two Literary Societies, will be delivered on Wednesday the 14th, at 8 o'clock, P. M., by GEORGE DAVIS, Esqr., of Wilmington.

CONCERT AT NIGHT.

Commencement exercises will take place on Thursday.

The Trustees will hold their annual meeting on Tuesday the 13th, at the usual place and hour.

T. M. JONES, *Pres't.*

April 10, 1856. (16:4w)

CIRCUS.

Four Great Shows in One.

ROBINSON & ELDRED, PROPRIETORS.

HIPPODROME, Animals & Circus will exhibit at Greensboro', Saturday, April 26th.

CARD.

ROBINSON & ELDRED

Proclaim to the South that, as a return for the generous patronage that has ever crowned their efforts to please, they have this season combined

FOUR GREAT SHOWS!

and engaged the world renowned *FRANCONI HIPPODROME TROUPE* to appear in conjunction with their splendid ANIMAL EXHIBITION & GREAT SOUTHERN CIRCUS. Making in all the most complete, interesting and satisfactory entertainment ever seen under any Pavilion, and the best

FIFTY CENT SHOW

Ever offered to the People of the Republic!

S. HENDRICKS, *Agent.*

16:1w

New Spring Goods

R. G. LINDSAY,

North-East corner of Elm and Market Streets,

HAVING received his full supply of seasonable Dry Goods, is now prepared to offer all kinds of STAPLE AND FANCY articles, at such prices that cannot fail to please. His goods were purchased on the most favorable terms and selected from the largest and handsomest stocks in New York. They consist in part of Prints,

Printed and Robe Lawns, Jaconets and Organdies, Flounced and Plain, Berages, Tissues and Granadines, Brilliants and Ginghams, Challies, Alpaccas and Mohair, Extra Black Silks, Figured, Fancy and Summer Silks, Glace Silks and Bonnet Silks, Gents. Summer Cassimers, Drap d'Ete and Doe Skins, Farmer's Satin, &c., Figured Silk and Marseilles Vesting, Table Damask, NAPKINS, Linen Sheeting, Towelling, Dimitjes, Swiss MUSLIN,

Victoria and Bishop Lawns, Figured Muslip, Swiss and Scotch, Bordered, Tape and Plane Jaconets and Nantooks, Novelties in Embroideries, Muslin and Cambric, Blouse Linin, Farmers' Linin and Drills, Richardson and Gray Linens, Brown & Bleached Drillings, Shirtings, and Sheetings, Bonnets, Hats and Straw Goods, Ribbons, Flowers, &c. Call at North-East corner of Elm and Market Streets on

April, 1856. R. G. LINDSAY.

LOOK

At the simple word CLOTHING,

AND yet, simple as it is, you hear a great cry made over CLOTHING. You stroll over town, and you will see small samples of CLOTHING.

A little here, a little there,
And no assortment anywhere;
Until you get to S. ARCHER,
Where every one runs to get
GOOD CLOTHING.

And why do they run there? because they can get CLOTHING better made, more fashionable, and for less **money** than in any other house in the State of North Carolina, he has made it a Rule not to be *OUTDONE.*

Opposition is the Life of Trade.

He has selected with great care, and bought for cash, one of the largest and best STOCKS of READY-MADE CLOTHING, and Gentlemen furnishing GOODS, that ever was offered South of Mason & Dixon's line, and will sell the same unusually cheap for **cash.**

Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold Finger and Ear Rings,
Breast Pins, Spectacles,
Porte Monnaies,
Pistols, Revolvers,
Trunks, Valises,
Carpet Bags, Umbrellas,
Fine Boots and Gaiters,
Shirts, Cravats,
Stocks, Suspenders,
Collars, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., &c., always on hand and sold at the lowest cash prices.

S. ARCHER.

Spring, 1856.

A GENERAL assortment of Hardware, Grain and Grass Scythes, Nails, Cordage, &c. R. G. LINDSAY,

N. E. corner of Elm & Market.

April, 1856.

FRESH COCOA NUTS and Lemons just received at L. BENCINI'S.

BOLTING CLOTHS and BURR MILL STONES.—The genuine Anchor Wand Cloths of all Nos. from 1 to 11, inclusive, kept in full supply on hand. French Burr Mill Stones of any size, to order, and warranted, delivered at Wilmington, Fayetteville, or any Station on the N. C. Railroad.

R. G. LINDSAY,

April, 1856. N. E. corner of Elm & Market.

TO SUPERINTENDENTS OF C. SCHOOL.

THE Board will please meet me at my Office, on the 3rd Monday of this month. A full attendance is desired.

April. (15:td.) E. W. OGBURN.

A Request.

I WANT to settle up with every man; and be square once more as we began, and let it be remembered that I have interest to pay—on account of some of my long winded customers, and I shall therefore, in all cases, require interest on all accounts after 1st January each year.

A WORD to the WISE, &c.

April 8, 1856. (15:tf.) C. G. YATES.

Original Poetry.

FOR THE TIMES.

A Song of Spring.

BY PONINGOE.

The Spring has come again, and how
The trees begin to blossom;
While hopes of sunnier days to come,
Are budding in my bosom.
O, bright and sweet are Winter joys,
And fire-side mirth is social,
But brighter far, the Spring joys are,
Or Summer joys ambrosial.

The new fall in snow is white and pure,
And sleigh-rides are full pleasant;
On Winter nights when azure-bound,
The moon reveals its crescent;
But though the sports of Winter are
Replete with joyous pleasure,
Yet give to me the Summer sea,
And Summer sky of azure.

A few more days and Spring's warm breath,
Will *fan* the buds to flowers;
A few more days and Summer leaves,
Will canopy the bowers:
And when sweet, smiling June comes by,
Full many a flow'ry blossom,
Will shine most bright, in Nature's light,
Upon her jeweled bosom.

O, give to me the Summer time,
When hill and dale are singing,
With many a brooklet's minstrelsy
And many a wild bird's singing:
And though the Winter joys are great,
And fire-side mirth is social,
Yet freer far, the Spring joys are,
Or Summer joys ambrosial.

Port Chester, N. Y., 1856.

Our Easy Chair.

"Always laugh while you can—it is a cheap medicine. Mirthfulness is a philosophy not well understood. It is the sunny side of existence."

GREENSBOROUGH, APRIL 12.

To the resolute man nothing is impossible.

"Beware!" said the potter to the clay, and it became *ware*.

A NEVER FAILING CROP.—The crop of candidates for office.

When the soul is ready to depart what matters, whether a man dies on a throne or in the dust.

"Night threw her mantle o'er the world and pin'd it with a star." Decidedly tasty,—wasn't she?

It has been wittily said, that in a railroad accident, absence of body is better than presence of mind.

Why do the police damage a watch if they find it in the hands of a thief! Because they always stop it.

Quills are things that are sometimes taken from the pinions of one goose to circulate the opinions of another.

Remember that the Human Constitution is one that cannot be amended by a two thirds vote!

A Printer, who had a quantity of matter knocked down by a mouse, factiously anathematized him as "a d—d pi-rat (pirate.)

The Rochester *American* thinks young ladies should never object to being kissed by editors; they should make every allowance for the *freedom of the press!*

☞ A man who goes to church to chew tobacco and spit on the floor, ought to be taken by the head and heels and scrubbed upon the soiled spot until it is made clean.—*Punch.*

So say we. But we fear that the man who would be guilty of such a mean trick could not be used as a *cleaning* rag.

First old woman—"What does the minister say to our new burying-ground?"

Second old woman—"He don't like it at all; he says he never will be buried there as long as he lives."

First old woman—"Well, if the Lord spares me, I shall."

A bluff country farmer meeting the parson of the parish in a bye-lane, and not giving him the way so readily as he expected, the parson, with an erect chest, told him that he was better fed than taught. "Very true, indeed, sir, for you teach me, and I feed myelf," was the reply.

A bachelor friend of our's says, that he never attempted to make but one speech to a woman, and then did not succeed. It was a beautiful moonlight night, and he caught her hand, dropped on his knees. He only saw a streak of calico as she went over the bars—He did not see her again for a fortnight, and then a fellow was feeding her with molasses candy and ginger cake at a circus.

NAMES FOR DOGS. A fashionable lady at a watering place had a favorite lap dog, which she called Perchance.

'A singular name for your beatiful pet, madam; where did you find it?'

'Oh,' drawled she most exquisitely, 'it was named from Byron's dog. You remember when he speaks of it, and says—*'Perchance*, my dog will howl.'

That is about as the instance of the old lady whose dog was named 'Moreover.' Being asked how she came to give her dog so odd a name, she replied that it was 'a Scripture name.' 'Are you not mistaken about that?' said the questioner.

'Oh, law sakes, no,' she replied; 'don't you remember reading about Lazarus, and it says '*Moreover*, the dog came in and licked his sores?'"

Look, gentlemen! Does a week pass without the announcement of the discovery of a new star in the heaven, twinkling dimly out of a yet farther distance, and only now becoming visible to human ken, though existent forever and ever? So let us hope divine truths may be shining, and regions of light and love extant, which Geneva glasses can not yet perceive, and are beyond the focus of Roman telescopes.

'Ned, who is that girl I saw you walking with?'

'Miss Hogg.'

'Hogg, Hogg—well, she's to be pitied for having such a name.'

'So I think,' rejoiced Ned. 'I pitted her so much that I offered her mine, and she is going to take it presently.'

When an extravagant friend wishes to borrow your money, consider which of the two you had rather lose.

MEN dying make their wills—but wives escape a work so sad; why should they make what, all their lives, the gentle dames have had?

DISCIPLINE.—A Methodist minister of Washington city on Saturday last, while reading the discipline to the congregation, paused to suggest that if any of his congregation will continue to wear jewelry, the number of rings on the finger be no more than five nor the breastpin larger than a good sized turnip.

The Farmer.

TO POLISH UP THE COVERS OF OLD BOOKS, WHEN THE LEATHER IS DRY AND CRACKED.—Take the white of an egg, break it with a fork, and, having first cleaned the leather with dry flannel, apply the egg with a soft sponge. Where the leather is rubbed or decayed, rub a little paste with the finger into the parts affected, to fill up the broken grain, otherwise the glair would sink in and turn it black. To produce a polished surface, a hot iron must be rubbed over the leather. The following is, however, an easier, if not a better method. Purchase some "book binders' varnish," which may be had at any color shop; clean the leather well, as before; if necessary, use a little water in doing so, but rub quite dry with a flannel before varnishing: apply your varnish with wool, lint, or a very *soft* sponge, and place to dry.—*Notes and Queries.*

FEEDING POULTRY.—Professor Gregory, of Aberdeen, in a letter to a friend observes: "As I suppose you keep poultry, I may tell you that it has been ascertained that if you mix with their food a sufficient quantity of eggshells or chalk, which they eat greedily, they will lay twice or thrice as many eggs as before. A well-fed fowl is disposed to lay a larger number of eggs, but cannot do so without the materials for the shells, however nourishing in other respects her food may be; indeed, a fowl fed on food and water, from carbonate of lime, and not finding any in the soil, or in the shape of mortar, which they often eat on the walls, would lay no eggs at all with the best will in the world.

ONIONS.—Among the vegetables lately much used at tables, we behold onions taking a very prominent part at the feast. What does Professor Johnson say of onions? That if indulged in raw they draw tears from the eyes, and give the breath such a flavor that no woman in her sober senses and sedate skirts could think of kissing you! But Professor Johnson says more than this, for though he allows that cabbages are excellent for cows, and that a mixture of oat meal and corn meal constitute first rate provender for horses, yet the nutriment contained in onions is highly beneficial to man. They are indeed almost the most nutritious kind of vegetables and rank with peas; (onions and peas are everywhere just now,) they give strength and satisfaction to the appetite and improve digestion. Therefore you may dine with impunity on nicely cooked onions and feel considerably improved by the feast.—*Express.*

TO REMOVE VERMIN FROM CATTLE.—Dissolve gum camphor in new rum, making the liquid pretty strong of camphor, and apply it on various parts of the body of the animal. It is a harmless application, so far as the animal is concerned, leaving the coat free and clear, but destroying the vermin. In about two or three weeks after the first application, rub on the liquid again, in order to kill the young vermin that may have hatched out after the first rubbing.—I know of no safe application which will prevent the eggs or nits from hatching.

Gum Camphor, placed where mice frequent, will banish them from the premises.

The Best Cow Feed.

The vegetable I wish to recommend as the best, all things considered, is white flat turnips. Some persons will object to the turnips because it will effect the taste of the milk and butter. So it does if fed raw, but this can be avoided by boiling.

To each cow boil half a bushel of turnips soft, while hot, add five or six quarts of shorts, which will swell, and you get the full worth of it.

A mess like this to a cow once a day will produce more milk of good quality than any other feed at the same cost. Turnips fed in this way do not taint either milk or butter. One thing in favor of turnips as feed for cows, is, that they can be sown in August, or late as the first of September.

SELLING CORN.—The following remarks in regard to selling corn in the ear, we clip from the American Farmer:

"Don't sell your corn on the ears, but shell it before disposing of it. By so doing, you'll save the freight which you would have to pay for the cobs, if you sold it on the cobs; besides the cobs can be ground into meal, which, when thus prepared, if mixed with cut straw and hay, makes most excellent food for cattle; half a peck of cob meal, two quarts of corn meal, and half a bushel of cut hay or straw, makes an admirable mess, when brought in slop by the addition of hot water, for a milch cow."

TO EXTRACT GREASE FROF CLOTH.—The following is infallible:—To sixteen ounces of rectified spirits of wine add ten grains of carbonate of potash (pure,) half an ounce of essential oil of bergamot, and one ounce of sulphuric ether; mix, and keep in a glass-stoppered bottle. Apply with a piece of sponge, soaking the cloth thoughly when the grease is not recent. The mixture emits a peculiarly fragrant odor, and being a fluid soap, chemically composed, will be found a perfect solvent of oily matter.—[Exchange.

[The above is a good receipt for the purpose stated; of this we judge from the nature of the substances of which it is composed. A cheaper fluid for the same purpose, and one that will answer equally as well, may be made of an ounce of liqid ammonia and four ounces of alcohol mixed with an equal quantity of water.

WHOOPING COUGH.—The best kind of coffee prepared as for the table, and given as a common drink to the child as warm as it can be drunk; and a piece of alum for the patient to lick as often as it may wish. Most children are fond of alum, and will get all they need without being urged, but if they dislike it, they must be made to taste of eight or ten times in the course of the day. It will effectually break up the worst case of whooping cough in a very short time. To adults or children in the habit of taking coffee, the remedy is good for nothing.

HOW TO SET TIMBER POSTS.—Messrs. Editors—As an item of interest to some of your readers, I here "drop" a little information derived from N. Coe, an old and experienced millwright in this place.

In repairing old mills, he says he has found it invariably the case that timbers planted with the butt end of the log up were almost as sound as when put in, while timbers planted with the butt down, although out of the same lot of trees, and subject to precisely the same influences, were so rotton as to resemble a honeycomb. Mr. Coe is entirely reliable in anything he says. P. N. G.

PLAIN WRITING.—In writing for publication, persons should be careful to write in a plain bold hand, using no abbreviated words. In making a statement of facts, the correspondent—who knows what they are, and no the editor—should be careful not to use the stunted words lb. for pound, and bl. for barrel, or else write them pointedly plain, which very few persons do. Many great typographical mistakes have occurred from the use of abbreviated terms by correspondents of periodicals.

MINUTE PUDDING.—If you have some stale bread on hand, you can make a cheap, quick pudding before breakfast, thus: put a pint of sweet milk in the frying-pan; cut the bread up in it, put in a tablespoonful of sugar, and a teaspoonful of allspice; a little nutmeg will help it; let it boil; as soon as the bread is soft; stir in an egg, and it is done. Try it, and if you don't find it excellent tell me so.

ASHES.—Save your ashes, as carefully as you do your ten cent pieces, apply them to your crops with care, and you will find them of a rich, deep green color, while growing, and with a heavy yield at harvest.

The best food for fattening fowls is potatoes mixed with meal. Boil the potatoes and mash them fine while they are hot, and mix the meal with them just before it is presented. They fatten on this diet in less than half the time they do on corn.

Wash your Butter in cold water, work out all the buttermilk, pack it in a stone jar, stop the mouths *air tight*, and it will keep sweet for ever.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE
RE-PUBLICATION OF THE

"Town Squib,"

A WEEKLY PAPER TO BE
PUBLISHED IN
GREENSBORO', N. C.

MESSRS. STRAPP & RAZOR having received through me, as their Agent, such flattering encouragements to resume the publication of the "*Squib*," and circumstances being of such a nature as to prevent them from complying with the request of their many friends we have concluded, provided we can secure 1000 subscribers, to commence the promulgation of a sheet bearing the above title; and of the same character as that published by the aforesaid gentlemen;—"*Independent in every thing*, and devoted to all things in which an enlightened people are likely to be interested;" its motto being:—"Let justice be done, though *a thousand* fall!"

It is a fact which none will gainsay that as the unremitting stream of Time, its onward course pursues, "the spirit of the times" cries louder and still louder for additional channels through which *vice* and *error* may be exposed, and the claims of Truth and Justice more strongly advocated; such we design making the "*Squib*," but in so doing we will endeavor at all times to keep an eye single to the employment of such means in the exposition of these great evils as will not tend to chagrin any of our fellow-beings.

It is our intention that the pages of the "*Squib*" shall be diversified by a general summary of all the events of the day, especially such as we opine our readers will be likely to feel an interest in; and we trust that our endeavors to speak the *truth* on all subjects which we may feel disposed to lay before our readers, will exert an influence which will tell upon the happiness and prosperity of the generation which may come after us.

TERMS.—The "*Squib*" will be published on a sheet, say 18 by 24 inches, at the low price of *one dollar* per annum, payable in advance. Send in your orders accompanied by the *cash*, and ere long, our "*Squib*" will be found amid all the flustrations of the world. "pursuing the even tenor of its way," scattering "its sweets" around, and which will be calculated to excite the risibilities of all the bald-headed *old bachelors* and the wrinkle-faced *old maids* not excepted.

L. NAPOLEON BRUCE.

April 6, 1856.

P. S. Papers inserting this or in any way noticing us will please send us a paper, and we will take great pleasure in returning the compliment.

J. W. HOWLETT, D. D. S. J. F. HOWLETT.

J. W. HOWLETT & SON,
DENTISTS,

Respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Greensborough and all others who may desire operations performed on their teeth in the most approved, modern and scientific manner.

They are amply qualified to perform all and every operation pertaining in any way to Dental Surgery, unsurpassed for utility or beauty.

The Senior of the firm has in his possession Diplomas from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, American Society of Dental Surgeons, and Dr. S. S. Fitch of Philadelphia, and has been in the regular practice of the profession for over twenty years.

They have furnished their Operating Rooms [on Market Street two doors above the Bland House,] in a handsome and comfortable manner for the reception of ladies, where one of the firm may always be found. Ladies will be waited on at their residences if desired.

January 1, 1856. 1-1y.

HELP
Young America!!

ADAMS & STEINER would most respectfully inform the public, that they have opened a new Harness Establishment, in the town of Greensboro', on East Market street, a few doors below the Court House, in the building formerly occupied by C. A. Gillespie, where they would be pleased to have their friends call and examine their work, and hear their prices before purchasing elsewhere. Those who want, either single or double **harness**, of any quality, from the *plainest* to the *finest extra finish*, will lose nothing by giving them a call, as they are determined to sell their work, all of which is manufactured with their own hands of the best materials, and in the most durable and tasty manner, on such terms as cannot fail to give general satisfaction. As they are just commencing their career in life, they hope their friends will manifest an interest in their success, in proportion to their own assiduity, industry and zeal, to merit their partiality, and a liberal support from those who stand in need of the articles they are engaged in manufacturing.

Greensboro', Feb. 1856. 7::1y.

Cabinet Furniture,

MADE AND SOLD BY
PETER THURSTON,
WEST STREET GRENSBOROUGH, N. C.

WHO keeps constantly on hand, and makes to order, Marble Top Centre and Pier Tables; splendid Ladies' Dressing Bureaus and Work Tables, with Marble or Mahogany tops; Secretaries and Book Cases of all kinds; bureaus an assortment—of every price and quality; Fine Mahogany Rocking Chairs with spring seats; Sofas, Wardrobes, Tables, Stands, &c.

All made as good and sold as low as Northern work.

Poplar, Birch, and Walnut Lumber,—and Country Produce at market prices,—taken in exchange for furniture. 1-tf.

NEW BOOKS.

Life in California,
The Moral and Intellectual diversity of Races, The Philadelphia Housewife, Pepy's Diary of Correspondence 4 vol, Lippencott's Gazzetteer of the world, Harpers Juvenile Library, 25 volume's of Cumming's works, My School and Schoolmasters, Poetry and Mistery of Dreams, Calafornia and its History, Dress a fine Art, Common place Book, Joan of Arc, Glenwood, Elie, Dove Cote, The Moral Probe, The old Homestead, The Ten years among the Mail-bags, The Cottage Gardner, Hidden Path, Amy Lee, Scenes in the life of our Saviour, Book of Bourdoir, Souvenier Gallery, Bears, Molley Kitty, Love of Country, The End—by Cummings, &c., &c., &c.

For sale by E. W. OGBURN.

December, 22nd, 1855.

Give us a Call!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has just opened a BOOT AND SHOE MENDING SHOP, on South Side Market street, just below M. Brown's Blacksmith shop, where he is prepared to have SHOES and BOOTS mended or made to order, at moderate prices. Also, BRICK LAYING done at short notice. JAMES R. SIKES.

March 24, 1856 13::tf

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &C.

AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH!

GEO. E. L. HYATT,

Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-St. (near Chatham)
NEW YORK,

HAS now in store, and is constantly receiving *well-assorted Stock of Carpets, Oil-Cloths*, &c., to which he invites public attention, believing that an examination of both quality and prices, will prove satisfactory to Merchants and to Purchasers generally, who buy for Cash. His Stock consists of *Rich Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpets In New Designs; Superior English and American 3 Ply, and Ingrain Carpets;* Comprising many New Patterns, made expressly for first class trade.—Also.

Twilled and Plain Venetian Hall and Stair Carpets.

Oil-Cloths, in widths from 2 to 24 feet in various qualities.

Rich Mosaic, Tufted and Common Hearth Rugs and Door-Mats of different sorts.

Table and Piano of Choice Patterns.

4-4, 5-5 and 6-4 Plaid and Plain Mattings.

Window Shakes of Desirable Styles.

Stair Coverings, Stair-Rods, and all other articles usually kept in Carpet Stores.

HE IS ALSO AGENT FOR SELLING.

Carhart & Nye's Power Loom Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, as well as Barber's Auburn Prison-made Brussels 3-ply. Ingrain and Venetian Carpets and Rugs.

All which will be fairly represented to purchasers, and sold at fair prices.

June 30, 1855, 1-8m.

HERRING'S
Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.

THE great interest manifested by the public to procure more perfect security from Fire for valuable papers, such as Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Notes, and Books of Account, than the ordinary SAFES heretofore in use had afforded, induced the Subscribers to devote a large portion of time and attention during the past *fourteen years in making improvements and discoveries for this object*, and they now beg leave to assure their numerous friends, and the public generally, that their efforts have been crowned with complete success, and now offer the "Improved Herring's Patent World's Fair Premium Fire Proof Safe," as the CHAMPION SAFE OF THE WORLD, having been awarded Medals at both the World's Fair, London, 1851, and in New York, 1853, as superior to all others. It is now, undoubtedly, entitled to that appellation, and secured with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks, (which also was awarded Medals as above,) forms the most perfect Fire and Burglar Proof Safes ever before offered to the Public.

The Subscribers also manufacture all kind, of Boiler and Chilled Iron Bank Chests and Vaults, Vault Doors, and Money Boxes or Chests, for Brokers, Jewellers, and Private Families, for Plate, Diamonds, and other Valuables. And are also Patentees, (by purchase) and Manufacturers of Jones' Patent Permutation Bank Lock.

SILAS C. HERRING & CO. PATENTEES,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 7 & 8 Water St. N.Y.

☞ Agent for North Carolina, J. R. BLOSSOM, Wilmington. 7::3m.

Normal College.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C.

THIS Institution is situated four miles from "High Point," on the North Carolina Rail Road, about one mile from the Western Plank Road, and eighteen, from Greensboro' The buildings which are now finished consist of an elegant brick edifice, three stories high, and of ample dimentions, well finished and furnished, together with extensive boarding arrangements both public and private. The Apparatus, made by Chamberlain and Ritchie, of Boston, is of the very best character; the Museum and all other appliances properly belonging to a College, are such as the spirit of the age demands. The extent, thoroughness and finish of Instruction are suited to the dignity of an enterprising State, and have been matured by the wisdom of a large board of Trustees, Headed by his Excellency the Governor, John A. Gilmer, Hon. J. C. Dobbin, &c. The Collegiate years is divided into three Terms of fourteen weeks each, a holyday of two weeks is given at Christmas, and one week about the fifth of April, but students from a distance are not expected to return home till the Summer vacation. The location is of easy access by rail and plank roads, within two days drive of the finest mountain scenery in the South, and is itself in a fine rolling country of first rate water and cheap living. The entire expense varies from about $31 to $40 per term, or from $93 to 120 dollars per annum. All money must be placed in the hands of the President, and if any pocket money is to be allowed, parents should give precise instructions as to the amount. Money sufficient to pay the Janitor's fee ($1 per term) and to purchase books must be deposited in advance, all other expenses are due at the end of the Term and must be promptly settled. Books can be obtained at the College, but clothing should always be furnished from home. All communications should be directed to "Normal College, N. C." Catalogues can be obtained by application to the President. The next Term will begin on the 12th, of September.

B CRAVEN, President.

August 1855. 1-4m.

JAMES M. HUGHES,

Fashionable Tailor,

(*In J. McIvers' New Brick Building,*) *West Market, Greensboro', N. C.,*

WOULD respectfully return his thanks to the citizens of Greensboro' and vicinity for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed; and he hopes by diligence and punctuality, with his long experience in cutting and making, that he will continue to merit and receive a liberal patronage. He has a regularly established agency by which he receives the latest Paris, New York and Philadelphia fashions.

All work warranted to please in fit and durability. One trial is all that is asked to give satisfaction. Remember the stand—West Market, in J. McIvers' New Brick Building.

Jan., 1856. 3::1y

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS.

AMBROTYPES.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Greensboro' and vicinity, that he is now prepared to take AMBROTYPE LIKENESSES in all the beauty of art; they surpass the DAGUERREOTYPE in beauty of delineation, giving the most delicate contrast between light and shade, making a positive picture that can be seen in any light, and are not affected by atmosphere or water, and will last for all time.

ALSO,

DAGUERREOTYPES, in all the various branches of the art with the newest improvements—Instructions given in Ambrotyping and Daguerreotyping on reasonable terms, APPARATUS and STOCK furnished if desired.

12::1y A. STARRETT.

G. H. KELLEY & BROTHER,
DEALERS IN
FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
No. 11 North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.

WILL keep constantly on hand, Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Flour, Butter, Lard, Soaps, Crackers, Starch, Oils, Snuffs, &c., &c.

REFERENCES.—O. G. Parsley, President of Commercial Bank, John McRae, President of Bank of Wilmington, of Wilmington; A. M. Gorman, Rev. R. T. Heflin, of Raleigh; J. & F. Garrett, David McKnight, of Greensborough. 8::1y.

DIRECT LINE TO
Richmond, Va.

Fare through from Greensboro' to Richmond via Danville, Va. only $8, being three dollars and thirty cents cheaper than any other line running from Greensboro' NORTH.

THE Proprietors of the stage lines from Greensboro', N. C. to Danville, Va., would inform the public that they are now running a *Daily Line of 4 Horse Coaches*, (Sundays excepted,) from the former to the latter place, connecting at both points with the Rail Roads.

The travelling public will find this not only the cheapest, but much the most interesting route from Greensboro' to the Northern Cities, and with only about 3 hours of night travel on the entire route to Richmond.

Leave Greensboro' daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11 A. M. arrive in Richmond next days at 3 P. M.—giving time to attend to business the same evening in Richmond, and leave at 9 P. M. same day, for the North.

April 10, 1856. J. HOLDERBY,
15::3t G. V. NOLLEY.

New Goods!

A. WEATHERLY

IS now receiving and opening his newly purchased stock of Spring and Summer Goods, embracing almost every article of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. He would call the particular attention of the ladies to his handsome stock of Crape, Silk, and Lace BONNETS—newest styles and of the late openings. Also, a handsome assortment of Robes and Dress Goods of all description, Mantillas, &c., all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Call and examine before purchasing, and I have no fears of not being able to please, both in quality of goods and price.

He would hereby return his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage that he has received for the last three or four years, and hopes by a strict attention to business to merit and receive a continuance of the confidence and patronage of the public generally. A. WEATHERLY.

April 4, 1856. 15-tf

NEW FIRM—FASHIONABLE TAILORING.—HARRELL AND MORING, successors to J. G. Efland, having taken the shop formerly occupied by him, up stairs, opposite the Bland House, beg leave to inform the citizens of Greensboro' and the surrounding country, that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line with neatness and despatch.

Mr. Harrell having had several years' experience in some of the most fashionable establishments, and being a pupil of Mr. J. W. Albright of the far famed firm of Albright, Samiento & Co., of Philadelphia, flatters himself that he cannot be surpassed in the art of Garment Cutting, being regularly in the receipt of the New York and Philadelphia Fashions.

All work done by us warranted to please. Give us a trial.

HARRELL & MORING

February, 1856. 6::1y.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY. In Equity.

Thomas C. T. Buckley and others,
vs.
The McCulloch Copper & Gold Mining Company and others.

It appearing to my satisfaction, from the affidavit of Thomas C. T. Buckley, that Nathaniel H. Wolfe, James N. Platt and James W. Gerard, jun., Trustees, &c., are not inhabitants of this State,—I, John A. Mebane, Clerk and Master, therefore order that publication be made in the Times for six weeks for them and each of them to be and appear before this honorable Court of Equity to be held for the County of Guilford at the Court House in Greensborough on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1856, then and there plead, answer or demur, to the plaintiff's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed and the same be set down for hearing exparte as to them. Test,

J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E.

Pr. adv. $5. 12::6t.

S. W. WESTBROOKS,
Proprietor of the Guilford Pomological Gardens and Nurseries,

WOULD respectfully call the attention of our Southern citizens to his select collection of native and acclimated varieties o FRUIT TREES, embracing some 40,000 trees of the following varieties, viz: Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Appricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Almond; also, a choice assortment of Grapevines, Raspberries, Strawberries, etc., etc.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, will recieve prompt attention and the trees neatly packed and directed to any part of the country.

P. S.—Persons wishing Ornamental Trees can be supplied.

January, 1856. 2-tf

ROWLAND & BROTHERS,
Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA,

ARE prepared to receive and dispose of, advantageously, any quantity of flour from Orange, Alamance, Guilford and neighboring counties. Many years experience with every facility and ability enables us to guarantee satisfaction and promptness in all sales. We have sold for, and refer to among many others:

Hon. Thos. RUFFIN,	Alamance,
JOHN NEWLIN,	do
P. A. HOLT,	do
W. R. ALBRIGHT,	do
J. H. HAUGHTON,	Chatham,
A. H. LINDLEY,	do
P. C. CAMERON,	Orange,
JOHN F. LYON,	do
W. J. BINGHAM,	do
JOHN LONG,	Randolph,
E. G. READE,	Person,
G. & H. WILLIAMS,	do

Feb. 6. 6::1yr.

GRAND COMBINATION.

FOR the especial benefit of the reading public, the Publishers of the Times have made arrangements by which they can furnish the principal Literary Journals and Magazines at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Any person sending us $10 will receive one copy of the Times and a full set of the British Reviews and Blackwood, as republished by L. Scott & Co., for one year. For $4 we will send the Times and either of the following $3 Magazines for on year; Southern Literary Messenger; Godey's Lady's Book; Harper's, Magazine; Graham's Magazine; and Frank Leslies, Gazette of Fashions. For $3 we will send one copy of the Times and the Christian Album.

Shirts! Shirts!!

MISS IRENA SIKES, having located in Greensboro', would respectfully inform the gentlemen of Greensboro' and vicinity, that she keeps constantly on hand a lot of fine SHIRTS which cannot fail to please, both in quality and price.

SHIRTS, PANTS, VESTS, &c., also made to order. Those wishing anything in this line, would do well to give her a call, on South Side Market street, just below M. Brown's Blacksmith shop. 13::tf

March 24, 1856

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C. 1::1y.

BLANK WARRENTS FOR SALE

A Request.

I WANT to settle up with every man; and be square once more as we began, and let it be remembered that I have interest to pay—on account of some of my long winded customers, and I shall therefore, in all cases, require interest on all accounts after 1 January each year. *A WORD to the WISE, &c.*

April 8, 1856. (15::tf) C. G. YATES.

A CALL FOR CASH.

RANKIN & MCLEAN, Respectfully invite all persons indebted to come forward and pay up as they are very much in need of cash. Those having open accounts who cannot now cash them will please come forward and close them by note. Those having notes of long standing failing to pay or renew them may expect to pay cost upon them, as they must have cash, at least in part, and their notes renewed. Interest will be charged upon all open accounts from Jany. 1st the usual time of settling. Jan., 1856.

HENRICO PILE LOTION.

THIS invaluable Lotion was discovered by a gentleman who had been afflicted with this most distressing complaint for fifteen years and having been entirely cured by its use, as well as many others who have tried its virtues, we recommend it to all who may be suffering with this annoying disease, assuring them that when used in accordance with the direction it has rarely failed to cure, and in no instance has it failed to give relief.

For sale at the Drug Store of,
W. C. PORTER.
Greensboro', N. C. 1::6ms.

NEW BOOKS—JUST RECEIVED.—Rose Clark, Fanny Fern; Good Time Coming; Mimic Life; A Basket of Chips; The Home Garner; Lloyd's Steamboat Directory and Disasters on the Western Waters; Napoleon at St. Helena; American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge; The Memors of Susan Allibone, A Life hid with Christ; Whateley's Good and Evil Angels; Whateley's Future State. For sale by E. W. OGBURN.

Jan. 23, 1856.

E. W. OGBURN, dealer in School Religious, Scientific, Standard, prose and Poetical Works in General Literature; Law Books, Miscellany, Albums, Music and Writing Port Folios, Writing Desks, Music and Musical Instruments, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c.

Greensborough, N. C.

Market Street, second square from the court house.

A. PERRY SPERRY,
(Formerly of Greensborough, N. C.)
WITH
BELL, BROOKS, PACE & CO.,
IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
No. 89 Chambers, and 71 Reade Street,
1856.] NEW YORK. [2-1y

J. N. WOOD,
AUCTION, COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
Goldsborough, N. C.,

WILL attend to the sale of Flour and other Produce. 14tf

J. L. HENDRIX,
(*Formerly of Greensboro', N. C.,*)
WITH
J. W. GAMBLE, PROPRIETOR
PLANTER'S HOTEL,
(9::tf) CHARLESTON, S. C.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS. WM. T. CARRINGTON.

WILLIAMS & CARRINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Shockoe Slip, Richmond, Va.,

GIVE particular attention to the sale of TOBACCO, FLOUR, WHEAT, and every description of Country Produce. All packages of Merchandise, &c., forwarded with dispatch. 8::6ms.

J. D. CUMMING. C. W. STYRON.

CUMMING & STYRON,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
August. 1::8ms.

E. C. FREEMAN,
WITH
ABBOTT, JOHNS & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
SILK GOODS,
No. 153 Market Street, Philadelphia.
1856. 2-1y

Just Received

At Mrs. L. Benein's.

A FRESH SUPPLY of Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Candies, Nuts of all kinds, and all estables usually kept in a Confectionary.

March 12, 1856.

ALBUMS.

The Ladies Tablet of Friendship, Mementoe's of Friendship, Memoric's Leaves, The Lady's Album, Album of Poetry, Jenny Lind. For sale by E. W. OGBURN.

1856. ANNUALS. 1856.

The Mignonette, The Golden Gift, The Ladie's Wreath, The Ladie's Gift, The Casket, Magnolia, Garland, Amaranth, Token of Friendship, Perpetual Keepsake.

For sale by E. W. OGBURN.

JUST TO HAND. 25 North Carolina Readers, No. 1. 25 do " No. 2, Published by A. S. Barnes, & Co., N. York. These Readers are adapted to C. Schools, and recommended by C. H. Wiley, State Supt. For sale by E. W. OGBURN.

FRESH CHEESE and SWEET ORANGES just received at L. BENCINI'S.

March 26, 1856.

TWELVE Sermons by Dr. Deems, Just received and for sale by E. W. OGBURN.

FISH—fresh Mullets and Mackerel, just received and for sale by

Jan. 30. RANKIN & McLEAN.

BURNING FLUID—Warranted not to char the wick. For sale at the Drug Store of

Feb. 13, 1856. T. J. PATRICK.

GUANO—1 Ton best Peruvian Guano for sale by E. W. OGBURN.

March 19th 1855. 12::tf.

Molasses, new Crop, just received and for sale by

Jan. 30. RANKIN & McLEAN.

TEXT Books, used in Colleges and Common Schools, kept constantly on hand by E. W. OGBURN.

BURNING FLUID always on hand at the Drug Store of W. C. PORTER

Greensboro', 1856. 1::6ms.